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## COMMENT OF THE DAY

### The Soviet Enigma

NONE of the happenings since the death of Stalin has more caught the imagination than the sudden release of the doctors who, only three months ago, had been arrested on charges of having poisoned or tried to poison leading Soviet personalities. It is not only the dramatic human value of this opening of prison doors to men who had been violently and vehemently denounced throughout the Communist world as the vilest and most corrupt of criminals, nor the dismissal and arrest of those held to be responsible for their arrest. The release, coupled with the proclamation of an amnesty for large classes of convicted criminals, has been widely interpreted as an indication that, following the death of Stalin, there is to be a relaxation of the rigours of the dictatorship and an ending of the worst abuses of the police system as it existed under Stalin. One point which has attracted special notice and has strengthened this view is that it is now acknowledged by the Soviet Government that the confessions of the doctors were extracted from them by "impermissible" methods forbidden by Soviet law. It has encouraged some to see in this an implied assurance that such methods will never be employed again and that the long and horrible story of such confessions ends with Stalin's death. But these deductions are hardly justified by the evidence. For what has happened so far is not unprecedented.

At the beginning of 1939 the great purges of preceding years were brought to a sudden end. Yezhov who had conducted them was dismissed, disgraced and succeeded by Beria. Stalin told the 18th Communist Party Congress that mass denunciations must cease, that many innocent people had suffered. A new era was to open. There was even, though on a somewhat lower level, a parallel to the case of the doctors. Ten Ukrainian school teachers had been arrested on charges of counter-revolutionary activities. They had confessed and been convicted. Suddenly, like the doctors, they were released. It was announced their arrest had been "illegal" and that "criminal methods" had been used to extort the confessions. Yet there was no real and lasting change. It is, therefore necessary to be cautious in drawing conclusions from the new condemnation of "illegal methods." It may well be that gestures are required in 1953 similar to those made in 1939. It is now known that when Stalin died the Government was deeply concerned by something in the state of public opinion. Malenkov plainly indicated that he needed to do something to gain popular support and public esteem. Strange fears had to be allayed. It was, undoubtedly, a moment which called for some gesture. But the measure adopted may only be of a temporary nature to meet an immediate emergency. There is as yet no change or indication of a change in the essential nature of the Soviet regime. Nevertheless, there is the possibility that these concessions to the people will be followed by more concessions, and that what is happening now will reveal itself as the small beginning of great changes. Cut off by the Iron Curtain the rest of the world does not know what the Russian masses themselves are feeling. And, in spite of all the apparatus of dictatorship, that may prove to be the final, decisive factor.

## Churchill Seeks Plan For Korea Settlement

### POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Desires A Common Policy With US

London, Apr. 13. The Prime Minister, Mr Winston Churchill, is giving top priority to plans for a political settlement of the Korean question which would follow the conclusion of an armistice, reliable sources reported today.

In consultation with the United States, Mr Churchill hopes to establish a joint Western approach in readiness to iron out differences in Anglo-American views on the part which Red China would play in future relations with the United Nations.

Mr Churchill, who has personally taken over the direction of the Foreign Office during the absence through illness of the Foreign Secretary, Mr Anthony Eden, was said to have turned at once to the wider issues of international policy on which he wants an alignment with the United States well in advance of any sweeping Soviet peace overtures.

### S. AFRICA VOTES TOMORROW

Johannesburg, Apr. 13. South Africa's tough six weeks of general election campaigning reaches its climax tonight, leaving the country one day for last thoughts on how to vote in Wednesday's poll.

The two last major pleas to the voters will be made in nation-wide radio broadcasts by Dr Daniel Malan, Nationalist Prime Minister who has ruled since 1948, and Dr J. N. Strauss, leader of the United Party Opposition. Many believe the whole future of the country rests upon the result of Wednesday's vote which will elect a House of Assembly for the next five years. The present state of parties in the House of Assembly is: Nationalist Party 80 seats; United Party 4 seats; South African Labour Party (Allies of the United Party) 6; Representatives of the Africans 3. The Nationalist Party will certainly start short favourites with the political accountants. These observers are calculating on a preponderance of Afrikaans voters and the belief that recent delimitation of some constituencies—according to population density—may neutralise the chances of a floating vote swinging marginal seats away from the Nationalists. But as polling day nears, some political commentators have been predicting some surprise results. Campaign trends have caused some forecasts to be amended in favour of the United Party which could give them victory. Three seats in the House of Assembly will not be chosen in the general election—those held by the Europeans representing the Africans. By custom these elections are held separately. —Reuter.

### Mutiny Threat By Persian Officers

Tehran, Apr. 13. A group of army officers said on Monday night they would stage an armed mutiny if Premier Mohammed Mossadegh and his associates do not stop their "impertinent activities." The group declared its purpose was to save monarchy and save Iran from slavery. The announcement was unsigned, but was headed: "Declaration of danger by active army officers."

What worries British officials is that little common ground has so far been prepared for such an eventuality. Diplomats here believed that the Cabinet had been advised that the West should be prepared to deal with any sweeping Soviet offer on the Far East or Germany. If it were to come at once and that the Western Powers should at least advance agreement among themselves on how to reach it. Now that the conclusion of an armistice agreement in Korea is considered here as being imminent, the West will have, first of all, to draw up its terms for a political settlement to be negotiated with the Communists, the diplomats said.

**TRICKY POSITION**  
The position, officials said, is a difficult one because the Western Powers are bound to press for a re-unification of Korea under United Nations policy resolutions.

One of the chief difficulties which Mr Churchill is eager to resolve is the divergence of British and American views on Red China which Britain recognises while the United States continues to recognise Nationalist Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The other issue is Red China's admission to the United Nations. Britain has no real basis for the United States in keeping her out on the grounds that she cannot be a member of the United Nations while she is fighting the United Nations forces. But once the fighting is over Britain is expected to revert to her previous policy of advocating Red China's admission to the United Nations.

The guiding British principle, it is understood, will remain the West's insistence on the ultimate re-unification of Korea following a period of pacification. Churchill's terms are likely to include a scheme for re-unifying Northern and Southern Korea. To what extent this will prove practical is as yet unknown. Informal sources said that consultations with the United States are expected shortly in Washington just as soon as each party has completed its first draft plans for a settlement. The feeling here is that time is running short to work out a joint approach. —United Press.



### Skipper Of An Ill-Fated Sub

Abul Tchelebioglu, skipper of the ill-fated Turkish submarine, Dardanelles, which sank in collision with a Swedish freighter near the Dardanelles on April 4, talks to a newsmen while recovering in hospital. —AP Photo.

## Dulles May Go Out Of Office

Washington, Apr. 13. The highly controversial American "peace plan" which leaked out last week from an inspired source has placed Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in an extremely delicate position. It is an open secret in Washington that the "inspired source" which gave the news of the proposal to create buffer states in Asia was none other than Mr John Foster Dulles himself.

### Union Chief Charged With Theft

New York, Apr. 13. The 68-year-old President of the International Longshoremen's Union, Mr Joseph P. Ryan, was summoned to the office of the District Attorney, Frank Hogan, today, and a few minutes later it was announced that he had been arrested "in connection with an indictment that charges theft of \$11,390 from the funds of the Union." The thefts allegedly occurred between April 14, 1948 and April 16, 1951. Ryan, US\$20,000 a year lifetime head of the Union, had been under Grand Jury investigation since last January when a State crime hearing found that he had used Union money for personal expenses. The 30-count indictment included three counts of larceny in the first degree and 27 counts of larceny in the second degree. The announcement said the Grand Jury's investigation "is continuing regarding the withdrawal of funds from the I.L.U. as well as other charges of his (Ryan's) activities." —Reuter.

### Rescues Children, Catches Train

Brighton, Apr. 13. An unknown man, walking along the sea at Brighton, today rescued two American children from drowning and then hurried away in his wet clothes to catch a train. The children, a girl of 11 and a boy of seven, fell into the stormy sea from the beach. They were unhurt. —Reuter.

### Ending His Career



### M. Aurio To Give Up Politics

Paris, Apr. 13. President Vincent Aurio plans to withdraw from active political life at the end of his seven-year term as President of the Republic, next January, usually reliable sources said here today. The Socialist President, 69 next August, will shortly announce his decision to dispel rumours that he might let himself be persuaded to serve another seven-year term period if Parliament found it difficult to agree on a successor, these sources said. M. Aurio has already started to move some of his personal furniture and parts of his library from the Presidential Elysee Palace here to his own home at Muret, in south-western France, people close to his household said. French political quarters consider it far too premature to speculate about the future President, but the names of the former Moderate Conservative Prime Minister, M. Antoine Pinay, and the present popular Republican Foreign Minister, M. Georges Bidault, have been mentioned as possible candidates. Both Houses of Parliament will meet in joint session in mid-December to elect the new President. —Reuter.

### Terrorists Lay Two Ambushes

Nairobi, Apr. 13. Mau Mau terrorists ambushed a King's African Rifles patrol accompanied by Home Guards and tribal trackers in the South Nyeri reserve yesterday, killing one tracker. The second ambush was made by a terror gang numbering about 40 armed with Bren guns, automatic pistols and four or five rifles. In a running fight the army patrol shot dead three of the Mau Mau gang and suffered no casualties themselves. —Reuter.

### Off On Holiday

Washington, Apr. 13. President Eisenhower and his family—wife, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandchildren and dog—set off by air today for a "polling holiday" at Augusta, Georgia. —Reuter.

## Budget Day: Britons Expect Good News

London, Apr. 13. Mr R. A. Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, today told Queen Elizabeth the secrets of the Budget he will present to the Nation tomorrow. He drove to Windsor Castle, outside London, where the Queen is living, to make her the only woman in the land to know whether he intends to increase or lighten the load of taxpayers. Then he returned to London to outline his plans to a meeting of the Cabinet. All signs and predictions tonight were that Mr Butler's second budget since he took office will bring good news to Britons, who for years have been among the most heavily taxed people in the world.

Economists prophesy Mr Butler will go all out to make it an incentive budget since the crying need of the country is for more export to bring in the wealth needed to buy food and materials from abroad. He will aim, they believe, at encouraging workers to go for higher production by the psychological stimulus of leaving them more money to spend. Most widespread prediction is that he will take six pence off direct taxation. This would mean the taxpayer would grab only nine shillings instead of nine shillings and six pence from each pound the Briton earns after a certain level of income. It would cost the Treasury over £120,000,000 to make this concession.

**AN ALTERNATIVE**  
An alternative is that Mr Butler might prefer to increase the amount of taxed income which the Treasury loses by untaxed before settling down to take its share of what is left. It is predicted also that the Chancellor may give big business encouragement by reducing or abolishing the excess profits levy. The purpose of this levy, introduced a year ago, was to mop up additional profits earned by rearmament companies while the country's mammoth defence programme is being carried out. Abolition of the levy would mean a loss to the revenue of about £70,000,000. Few people were optimistic enough tonight to believe that after Tuesday they will pay less for their cigarettes or liquor. But housewives hoped fervently Mr Butler would do something about purchase tax, introduced to keep down demand at a time when goods were scarce, artificially raises the price of a great variety of articles from kitchen equipment to cars. The Chancellor is unlikely to reduce the tax on luxury sales, but he may be kinder to household necessities. Mr Butler will take about one and a half hours to explain his fiscal policies in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon. But the real news the country is waiting for—what taxes are going on or coming off, going up or coming down—will be reserved for the last 15 minutes of this speech. This is carefully timed to ensure that the stock exchange is closed when the announcements are made so that there can be no wild rush by speculators. —Reuter.

### Workers Close Gaps In Dykes

The Hague, April 13. Hundreds of volunteers had by tonight closed most of the gaps in the dykes, burst open by yesterday's high tide, an official spokesman here said. There were no casualties when the sea burst through inland dykes on Schouwen-Duiveland, in the Scheldt estuary. The 1,200 people of Brunsse on the eastern tip of the island went to upper rooms as the waters poured through three breaches in the old dyke between Brunsse and Oosterland, four miles inland, again flooded the 2,000-acre Polder which had already suffered in the February floods. Great tracts of Schouwen-Duiveland, amounting to about 12,355 acres, are still under water and there are still seven yawning gaps in the sea dykes from the February disaster. —Reuter.

### Eight Die In Plane Accident

Sept Iles, Quebec, Apr. 13. Eight men were killed when their twin-engine aircraft failed on a take-off from a frozen lake 65 miles northwest of this town, one mining centre and crashed into a mountainside. —Reuter.

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The first new Elizabethan coins were distributed by the Queen to 27 old men and 27 old women in the traditional Royal Maundy service, held this year in St Paul's Cathedral, Coronation preparations making it impossible to hold the service at Westminster Abbey. Above is Mr. William Irons, 83, of Stoke Newington, showing one of the coins. With him is his daughter, Mrs Dorothy Hart. — Reuterphoto.

## Yugoslavia Hopes To Export Electric Power

Belgrade, Apr. 13.

Yugoslavs hope that, given the money, they will in a few years' time, become major exporters of electric power to Western European countries, including Italy, Austria, Greece and West Germany.

Yugoslavia has an immense hydro-electric power potential, estimated at 50,000 million kilowatt hours a year, in the Dinaric Alps which divide the Adriatic Sea from the plains of the Sava and Danube Rivers.

At present only three per cent of this potential is exploited. Yugoslav experts say that their unused resources equal those still untapped in Switzerland, Austria and West Germany combined.

Public interest in Yugoslavia has awakened since export possibilities came under detailed study in the economic Commission for Europe. The Commission has set up four committees, meeting in the country of their chairman, to report on different aspects of the problem—an economic committee (German chairman), technical committee (Yugoslav chairman), financial committee (Austrian chairman) and a legal committee (Italian chairman).

The main problem is money. Yugoslavia has not the financial resources to build power stations and buy the necessary equipment. Last year, seven new hydro-electric plants were completed with a total output of only 48,000 kilowatt hours.

### DIRECT U.S. AID?

The Review of International Affairs, a Belgrade fortnightly published by the Federation of Yugoslav Journalists, said that the simplest solution would be direct American aid. It suggested that European countries, particularly West Germany and Italy, could also contribute either directly by supplying equipment or by supporting a loan to Yugoslavia by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

An initial capital of 50,000,000 dollars (about £17,000,000) would be enough to start work on the first big project, on the Cetina River near Split in Dalmatia. The Review stated. Later, further funds would be necessary. The complete Cetina project, of three hydro-electric plants would yield 3,500 million kilowatt hours a year.

Another possibility being explored by Yugoslav officials is that of buying equipment from Japan. Mr. Keishi Nakamura, Japanese Charge d'Affaires in Belgrade, has stated that Japan would be willing to sell Yugoslavia complete equipment for power plants. Japanese experts might come to Yugoslavia to assemble them.

This subject was raised when Japanese businessmen came to Yugoslavia this winter for general trade talks. A Yugoslav commercial delegation

went this spring to Japan to continue trade talks. Yugoslavs argue that the export of electric power to other Western countries would not be so difficult or so costly as might appear at first sight.

Italy's frontier lies only about 400 kilometres (about 250 miles) from the proposed Dalmatian projects, so that particularly large funds would not be needed for the construction of a relay system. It might also prove possible to export electric power over a 200-kilometre (about 120-mile) submarine cable across the Adriatic.

Italy is estimated here requires about 350 megawatts of additional electric power annually, while West Germany needs about 250 megawatts during the winter months from October to March. West Germany could receive electric power by special relay cables, by importing power from Yugoslavia, could free power of her own for export to Germany.

### BETTER POSITION

West German officials expressed lively interest in the idea when Mr. Bogdan Crnjanc, a senior Yugoslav government official, visited Bonn several months ago. According to Yugoslav sources, West Germany makes use of about 64 per cent of her own potential and further exploitation would be unprofitable.

Greece needs to import a certain amount of electric power, though she exploits a smaller percentage of her own resources than Yugoslavia. Export of power to Greece, however, would necessitate the construction of a long and expensive relay network, going round Albania.

Yugoslavs consider that they are in a better position to export power to Western Europe than Austria, which also has large unused resources—according to local estimates about 24,000 million kilowatt hours annually compared to Yugoslavia's 50,000 million.

Yugoslavia is better able to export power in winter, as the rivers of running Dalmatia do not freeze. Also, it is argued, the exploitation of the Austrian potential is more expensive, since Austrian power plants often have to be built at an altitude of 6,000 feet or more, with costly accumulative basins. — Reuter.

# Ratification Of Defence Treaty May Be Delayed

## WARNING BY FRENCH CABINET MINISTER

Washington, Apr. 13.

French Defence Minister Rene Pleven was reported today to have told U.S. Senators that the new Russian peace offensive may delay France's ratification of the NATO treaty to set up a Western European Army.

Chairman Alexander Wiley (Republican-Wisconsin) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said Pleven was "not at all pessimistic" about eventual French ratification of the Western European defence treaty, or about the French battle against the Communists in Indo-China.

From other Senators it was learned that Pleven said that while he believes the treaty will be ratified in time, he could not now predict as he might have a few weeks ago. This formal approval would be given this summer.

Pleven was reported to have told the Senators at a secret session of the Committee that while Communist influence in France apparently is declining, the internal political situation makes it more difficult to obtain the treaty ratification in the face of the new Russian peace gestures.

He said he personally is convinced the Russians have only changed tactics, not objectives. He was quoted as contending that the principal Soviet aim in changing the Communist line is directed at preventing the consolidation of Western defences. He was represented as believing that there are no fundamental differences between France and Western Germany which cannot be compromised.

### WORD OF CAUTION

But he was also represented as cautioning the Senators that political differences in both countries must be taken into account in the efforts to resolve the issues existing between the two countries.

Pleven, in the United States to accept a degree from the University of South Carolina, which was founded by Frenchmen, made it clear he was not speaking officially for his government.

He told Senators he was not asking for additional American aid, although he said the course set by the United States in this field is likely to influence Western countries in their defence spending.

Pleven was said to be optimistic about the outcome of the battle with Communism in Indo-China, although he noted that requirements there have put a heavy drain on France's finances and her military strength. Senators said Pleven made it clear the French believe Indo-China is one of the most critical spots in the world since they feel that if Communism won there it would push on into the Middle East and thereafter Africa.

### LITTLE CREDENCE

Pleven apparently gave little credence to belated expressions elsewhere that Russia may be facing an internal crisis following Stalin's death.

Wiley said that Pleven "discussed current world problems" with the Committee in a 90-minute informal session.

"We covered the whole lot. We went around the world several times," Wiley said.

Recalling that Pleven is a former French Premier and known to members of the Committee, Wiley said he was "welcomed as an old friend."

"His mission is in no way an official one. I told him that in his testimony as well as his questioning of Committee members would make a valuable public document," Wiley said. "He said he would consult the French Ambassador and let us know."

Wiley said the testimony of German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who talked with the Committee last week, probably will be made public by the Committee on Wednesday. Wiley said current State Department talk increased aid to the French for the fighting in Indo-China was not discussed.

## War Office Resists Claim

Birmingham, Apr. 13.

Mr. Justice Ormerod, at Birmingham Assizes, reserved judgment in the case in which Sir Walter Aston Blount claimed damages for alleged negligence by the War Office, who requisitioned his seat, Mawley Hall, near Clebury, Mortimer.

It was alleged that valuable cutlery, silver, and gold articles were stolen and that in 1951 the hall was used by displaced persons, of whom two were Latvians who removed silver from a strong room and melted it in a bath room. Afterwards they were prosecuted. Sir Walter Blount valued the missing articles at £1,033 and said some of them were of great sentimental value.

The Judge interposed during the speech by Mr. A. E. James, for the War Office, to say that he accepted that Sir Walter Blount had lost all the articles for which he was claiming and probably others which he could not remember. In addition, Sir Walter Blount valued the missing articles on "a very conservative basis."

Mr. James said that the War Office at no time had knowledge of the contents of the strong-room. They never undertook responsibility for the articles concerned, and he submitted that no obligation existed on their part after 1944 when they transferred the premises to the Ministry of Works.

## DEATH OF DEBRETT'S EX-EDITOR

London, Apr. 13.

An historian who knew more about Britain's Lords and Barons than they did themselves died today.

He was Mr. Arthur G. M. Heslridge, 89, who was for 48 years editor of DebreTT's Peerage, one of the standard reference books on the nation's noblemen.

During his editorship he kept watch over the movements of every peer in the land. He knew all about their ancestry. Their secrets were his. And he was able to debunk false claims to old titles that flooded in every year from people who thought they could trace their lineage back to "1066 and all that."

Probably no other Englishman had such an extensive knowledge of the marriages and branches of titled families than Mr. Heslridge. Every year he faced a mammoth task in keeping the famous reference book up to date. He and his staff worked nearly every day searching for births, deaths and marriages of royalty and noblemen and watching for any changes of addresses. — Reuter.

## Prince Akihito In Vancouver

Vancouver, Apr. 13.

Prince Akihito of Japan landed in Vancouver today after a half-hour flight from Victoria. The 10-year old Prince, on the way to Great Britain to represent his father, Emperor Hirohito, at the coronation, stepped into a limousine at the airport for a drive around the city. — Associated Press.

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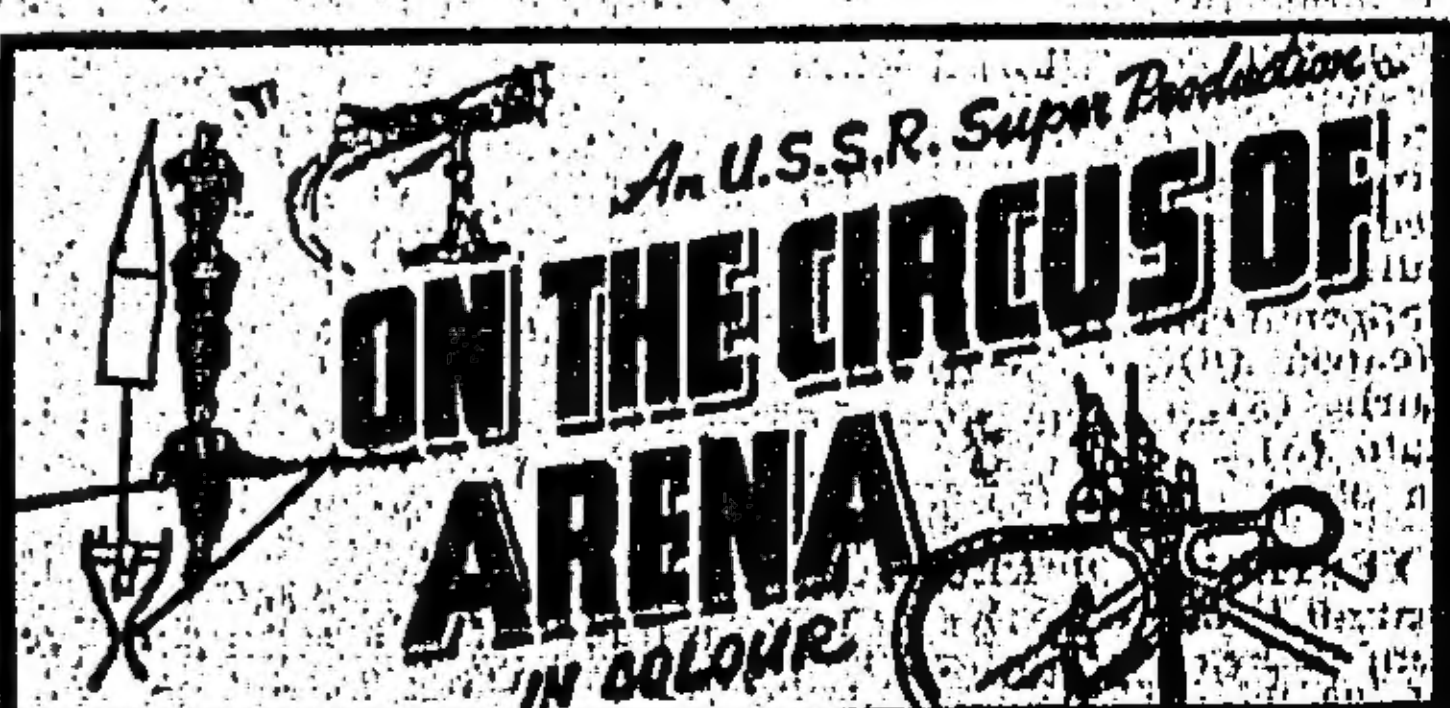
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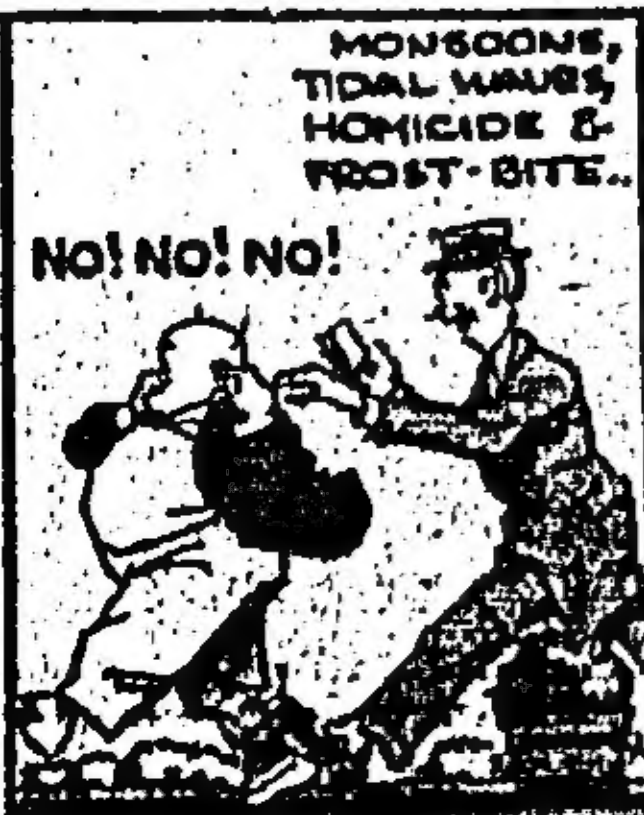
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# UN Prisoners Of War Begin The Trek To Freedom Today

Panmunjom, Apr. 14.

A small band of sick and wounded Allied prisoners of war begins a jolting ride to freedom today down the bomb-torn roads of North Korea.

## YUGOSLAV MINISTER BURIED

Belgrade, Apr. 13. Massed thousands paid the final tribute today to Boris Kidric, chief of Yugoslavia's economic programme, who died last Friday, aged 40.

The body of Kidric, who died of leukaemia after an illness which sent him to hospital last November, has lain in state in the House of Parliament since his death. All places of amusement have been closed until the funeral in his home city, Ljubljana, next Wednesday.

The flag-draped casket was carried through the still streets today on a gun-carriage by six black horses. Hundreds of big floral wreaths, including one of tulips and palm leaves, were carried by groups in the procession from Parliament house to the railway station.

Although Marshal Tito did not march in it, special security measures were taken along the route.

Millitiamen were on guard and access to buildings facing the street was denied to all but residents.

At the railway station, Tito's own guard, in black helmets and scarlet-trimmed uniforms, stood shoulder to shoulder to hold back a crowd unofficially estimated at more than 100,000.

Most senior government officials travelled. In the special train which took Kidric's body to Ljubljana.—Associated Press.

## Mrs Mesta's Soviet Trip

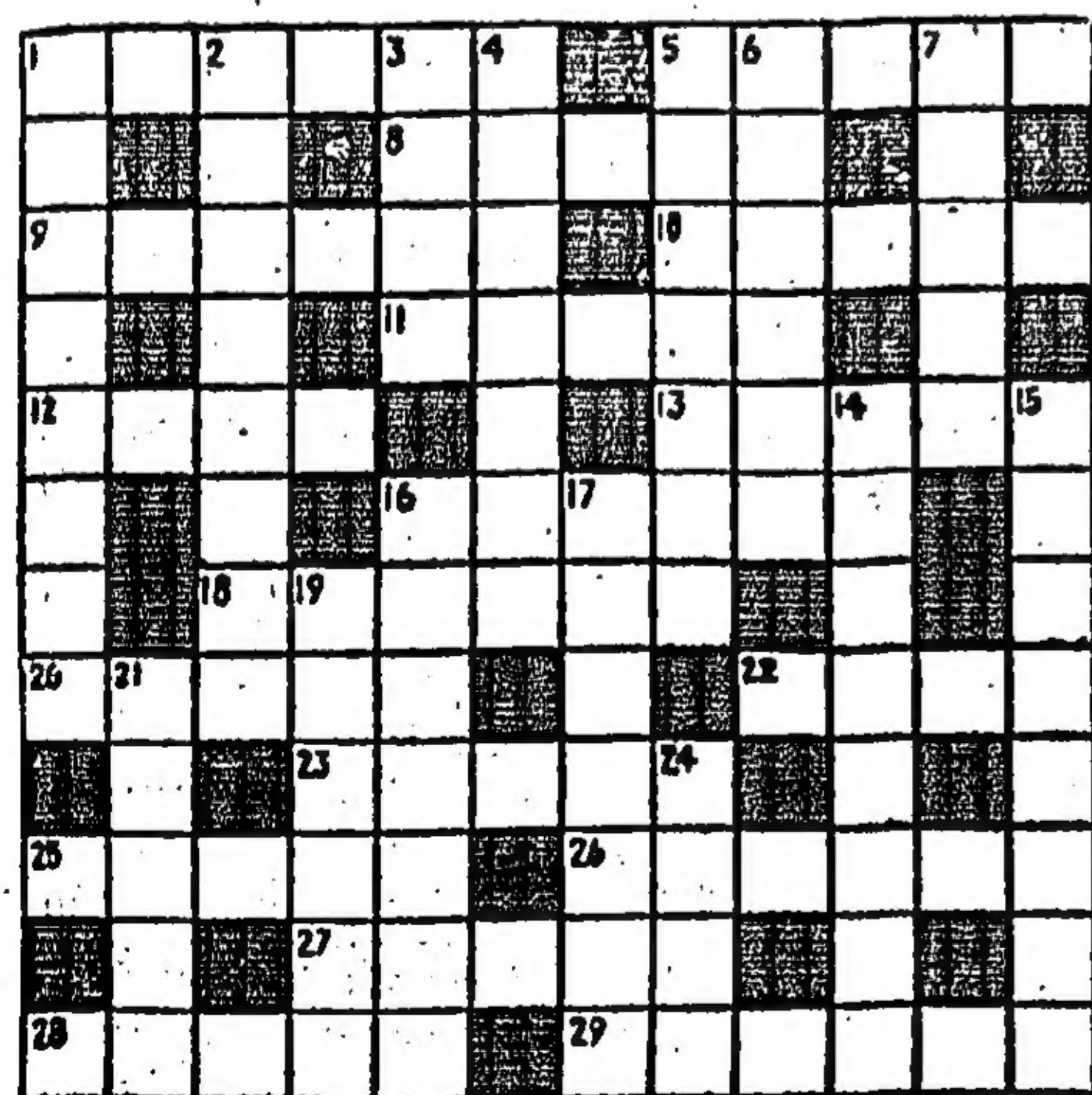
Washington, Apr. 13. The State Department announced today that it had approved the plan of the outgoing United States Minister in Luxembourg, Mrs. Paul Mesta, to visit the Soviet Union.

The State Department spokesman, Mr. Michael McDermott, said his Department had been told by Mrs. Mesta that she had been invited to go to the Soviet Union by the Soviet Ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg.

Mr. McDermott stressed that Mrs. Mesta would make the visit as a private citizen.

The State Department has also approved the proposed visit of the Democratic Representative from Pennsylvania, Mr. James Fulton, to the Soviet Union. Mr. Fulton is at present in Europe.—France-Press.

## A British Crossword Puzzle



### ACROSS

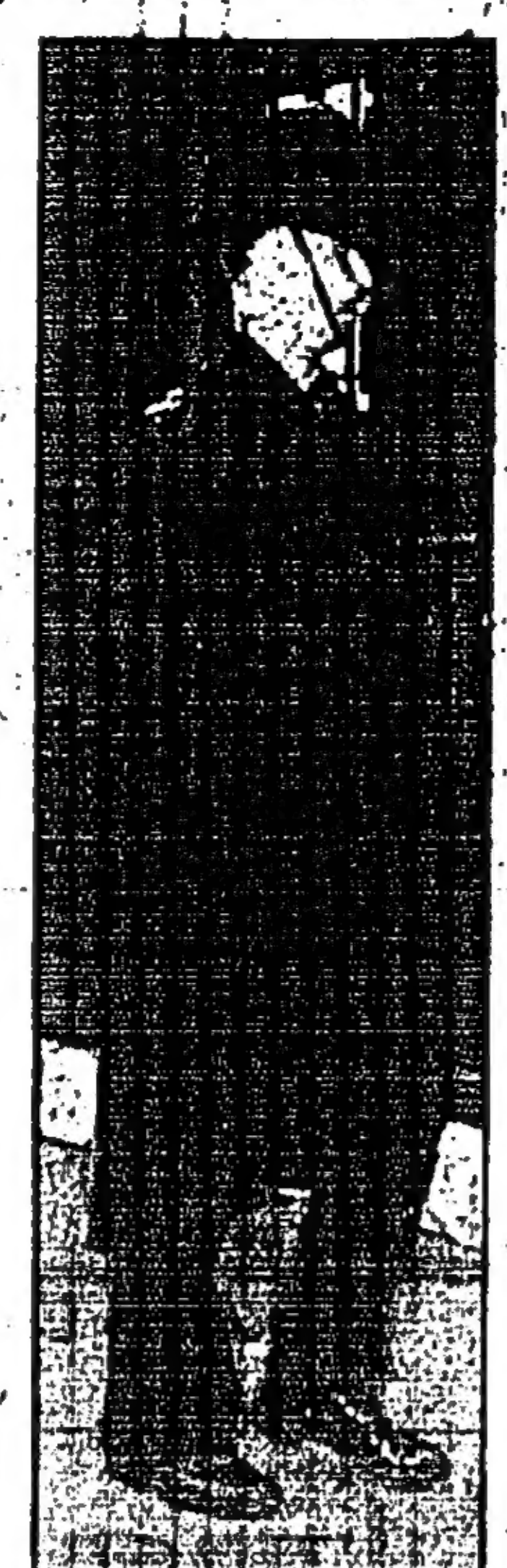
- 1 Respectable (6).
- 6 Express (5).
- 8 Slip (6).
- 9 Nap (6).
- 10 Commemorate (5).
- 11 Supported (5).
- 12 Performs (4).
- 13 Reposes (5).
- 16 Demure (6).
- 18 Brought up (6).
- 20 Aroma (6).
- 22 Rejoice (4).
- 23 Guffed (6).
- 25 Happen again (6).
- 26 Weapon (5).
- 27 Curbs (6).
- 28 Role (6).
- 29 In short supply (6).

### DOWN

- 1 Gives up hope (8).
- 2 Animals being (8).
- 3 Snags (4).
- 4 Reneges (7).
- 5 Freed from intoxication (7).
- 6 Carries on business (6).
- 7 Feature (8).
- 14 Foreigner (8).
- 15 Condemn (6).
- 16 Ready for use (7).
- 17 Lowers (7).
- 18 Last (6).
- 21 Inexpensive (5).
- 24 Flat plate (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Colour, 5 Poles, 6 Bear, 8 Orange, 9 Over, 12 Poetic, 14 Avid, 16 Crest, 17 Nation, 18 Bear, 20 Turner, 24 Flare, 25 Museum, 26 Laid, 27 Cracked, 28 Teased, 29 Down: 1 Chop, 3 Leap, 5 Urge, 6 Rejoiced, 8 Produce, 9 Slender, 7 Situate, 10 Nerve, 13 Frantic, 14 Avowed, 16 Incited, 17 Raced, 19 Perfidy, 21 Nude, 22 Bent, 23 Amid.

## CONSTABLE WHO FOUND 'CHRISTIE'



A nationwide hunt for John Reginald Halliday Christie, wanted in connection with the Notting Hill murders, ended when the 55-year-old clerk was found by PC Thomas Ledger (above) on the Embankment. The policeman, who is 6 ft 3 ins tall and 43 years of age, challenged Christie who agreed to go to Putney police station; later he was charged with murder.—Reuterphoto.

## NEHRU ON "NEW TURN TO PEACE"

New Delhi, Apr. 13. The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, said tonight that India like the new turn towards peace brought about recently in world affairs by Russia and China.

He added: "There is no doubt that the world atmosphere has become a little better. How far this will endure nobody can say, but we can only hope and try to improve this atmosphere still further."

He was addressing a public meeting.

Mr. Nehru said Russia and Communist China had brought about a "new change" in the world's present steps.

"Anything which takes us towards peace and away from war is good," he said.

"There are thousands of dangers looming large on the world horizon and, if any opportunity were provided for a little loosening of men's minds from the grip of this present tension, it should be welcome. This gives us the chance to save the world a little from drifting towards war"—Reuter.

## Defence Chief's Tour

Frankfurt, Apr. 13. Mr. Charles E. Wilson, United States Secretary for Defence, will arrive here by air on Wednesday for a three-week visit to Europe, the United States European Command announced today.—Reuter.

## Revolt In Albania Story Is Denied

Rome, Apr. 13.

Refugee leaders of an Albanian resistance movement today branded as false, recent reports that the little Communist country was on the verge of open revolt.

The National Committee for a Free Albania also declared it was untrue that an anti-Soviet Albanian Communist leader named Apostol Tanezi was ready to march into Albania from Yugoslavia with 50,000 partisans.

The Committee, which claims to be the only Albanian liberation movement recognized and supported by the West, denied the reports in a news bulletin.

The bulletin said the "false" reports could be traced back to stories written by a French journalist last month after "allegedly" interviewing Tanezi in Yugoslavia.

It said the reports would only serve to mislead Western statesmen and might encourage an adventure in Albania which could only intensify and prolong the sufferings of our martyred people.

The Committee said it hoped the widely-circulated reports were "a stunt" on the part of the French journalist rather than a propaganda campaign promoted by Tanezi "in order to capitalise on the uncertainty prevailing throughout the satellite countries as a result of Stalin's death."

Tanezi is a "devout" Communist who has worked for the past few years to promote himself as a successor to the present Soviet supported Albanian leader, Enver Hoxha, the Committee said.

It added that Tanezi's "Union of Albanian Political Refugees in Yugoslavia" numbers less than 1,500 members and that there are less than 9,000 Albanian refugees, including women and children, in all Yugoslavia.

"It thus can be concluded that Tanezi can have at his command only a minute fraction of the mythical 50,000 partisans. In case he hopes to gain the support of hundreds of thousands of persons forming the Albanian minority in Yugoslavia, he is grossly mistaken, because Tanezi is not and will not be followed by them."

Associated Press.

## BEVAN CLASH WITH FOREIGN SOCIALISTS

Paris, Apr. 13.

A struggle between Mr. Aneurin Bevan, British leftwing Labour leader, and continental Socialists characterised the three-day meeting of the Council of the Socialist International, which ended here today.

The main point in the dispute was Communist China.

Mr. Bevan, according to quarters close to the conference, wanted an outright condemnation of Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist regime on Formosa and a demand for the admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

Continental Socialists, who wanted a more wary statement of opinion, won the day.

The first of the behind-the-scenes disagreements came in two separate drafts of a resolution on Socialist views of the recent Russian peace moves.

Mr. Bevan had been elected to join a committee of European colleagues in drafting the motion for debate by the conference.

A first English language draft of the resolution handed to the press carried these words:

### WATERED DOWN

"The political settlement in the Far East must be based on the recognition of the fact that the Kuomintang regime can only obstruct such a settlement."

But the final and officially approved draft merely said:

"The re-establishment of peace in Asia should permit the setting up of normal relations with Communist China and the settlement of China's representation in the United Nations Organisation."

It was learned that Mr. Bevan had originally wanted a still stronger condemnation of the Formosa regime than that contained in the first draft.

The resolutions committee also had trouble with representatives of exiled Socialist parties of the East European countries.

### ACTIONS NEEDED

The exiles wanted a strongly worded demand for the release of all political prisoners in Russia and the Soviet satellites, but this was turned down as being premature.

The Socialists agreed that the sincerity of Soviet peace moves should be judged by Russia's willingness to end the Korea war, sign the Austrian State Treaty, and permit the reunification of Germany on the basis of free elections.

Their resolution, adopted by the conference, welcomed "the hope of a relaxation of tension which has arisen from the seemingly greater readiness of the Soviet Union to move towards the position of the greater majority of the United Nations in some respects."

"The free world should not miss any opportunity which this approach may present for ending the cold war," it added.

Until peace was achieved, the Western Democracies should remain "armed, vigilant and united in the defence of their freedom."

The resolution urged a Middle East settlement between Israel and her Arab neighbours and urged a plan under United Nations supervision to help underdeveloped countries in the Far East.—Reuter.

## Bohlen Going To Kremlin

Moscow, Apr. 13.

Mr. Charles Bohlen, new United States Ambassador to Moscow, has an appointment to make his first call on M. Vyacheslav Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, tomorrow evening at 6 p.m. local time.

This was announced by the United States Embassy this evening.—Reuter.

## DROWNED WHILE ESCAPING

Manila, Apr. 13.

The air age caught with cockfighting here on Sunday and a Filipino was drowned trying to get away as the law swooped down on the forbidden sport.

Under Sheriff M. P. Canlis said his deputies spotted a big cockfighting gathering on Sunday from the air on an island.

They arrested 52 men and women, most of them Filipinos. They found 37 live fighting cocks and six dead ones.

About 100 more persons, he estimated, got away by dashing into the waterside brush.

Several tried to swim the river but gave up and returned. One perished and drowned. Canlis said he was Celso Gamiz, 48, of Walnut Grove. His body was recovered.

All arrested were charged with frequenting places where gambling was in progress. Two of the six women arrested were also charged with selling liquor without licences.

Canlis said that judging from the residence addresses given by those arrested, the cockfights had been widely advertised. They included central valley towns more than 200 miles distant from each other.—Associated Press.

## Canada And Pacific

Ottawa, Apr. 13.

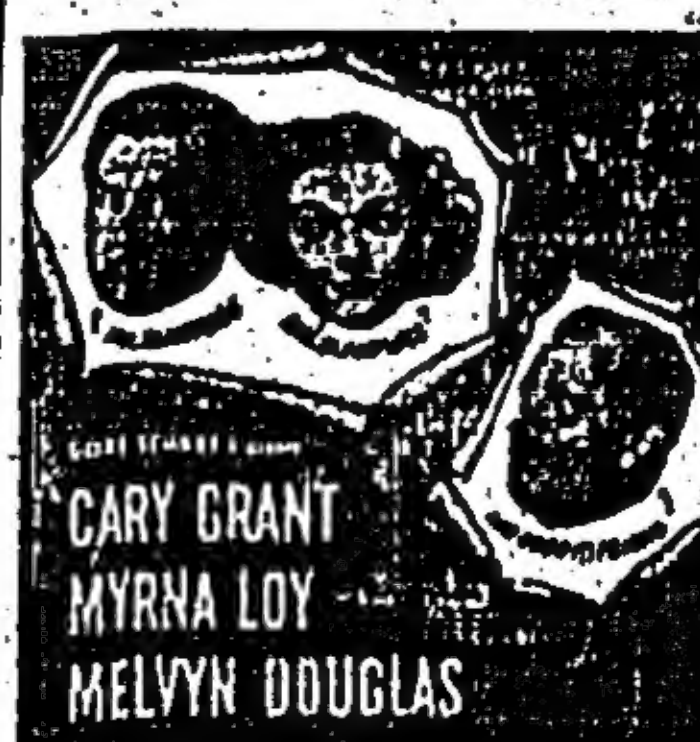
Mr. Brooke Claxton, Defence Minister, told the House of Commons today that Canada had made inquiries about a Pacific Security Conference in Honolulu but did not seek to send a Canadian representative.

In reply to a question Mr. Claxton said Canada was informed that the meeting was called for the exchange of views on technical and military matters by countries with forces in that area.

They include the United States, Australia and New Zealand.—Reuter.

## STAR

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AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30  
& 9.30 P.M.



CARY GRAY  
MYRNA LOY  
MELVYN DOUGLAS

THE GREAT ESCAPE

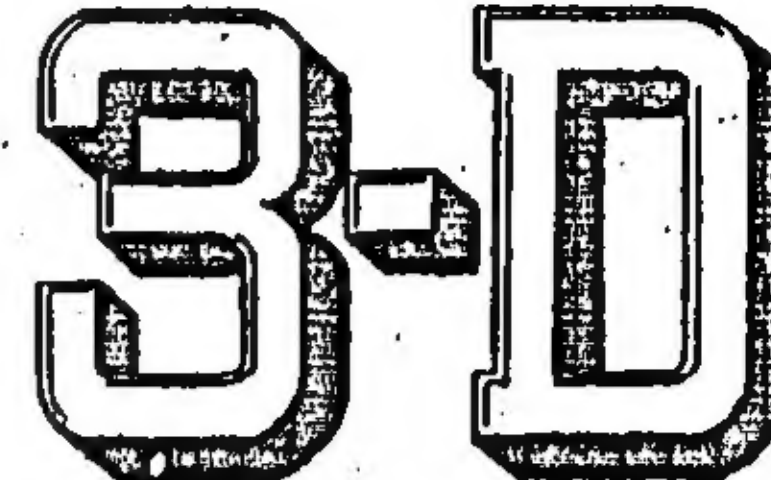
15. W. FANTASIA  
16. The Diplomatic Courier  
17. The Show Boat  
18. The Happy Time  
19. The Whistler's Song  
20. The Great Escape  
21. The Great Escape  
22. The Great Escape  
23. The Great Escape  
24. The Great Escape  
25. The Great Escape

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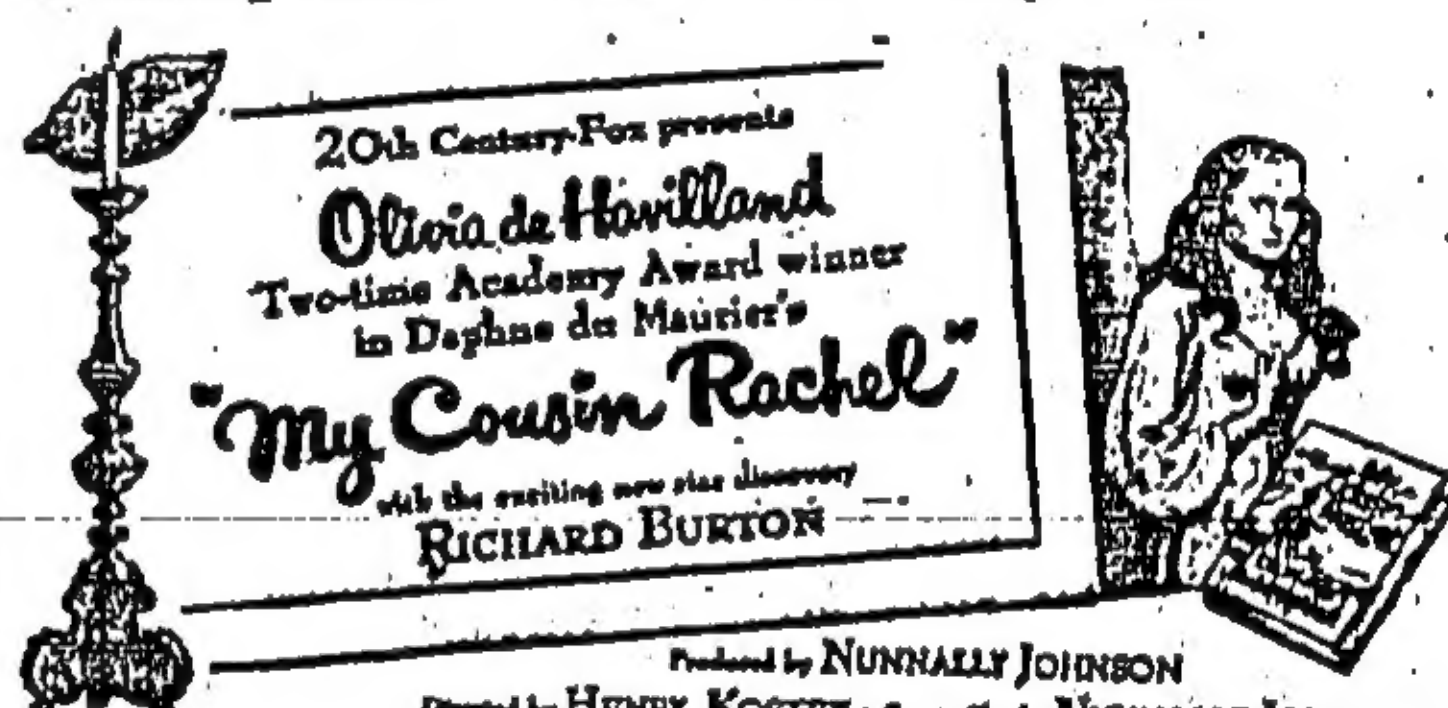
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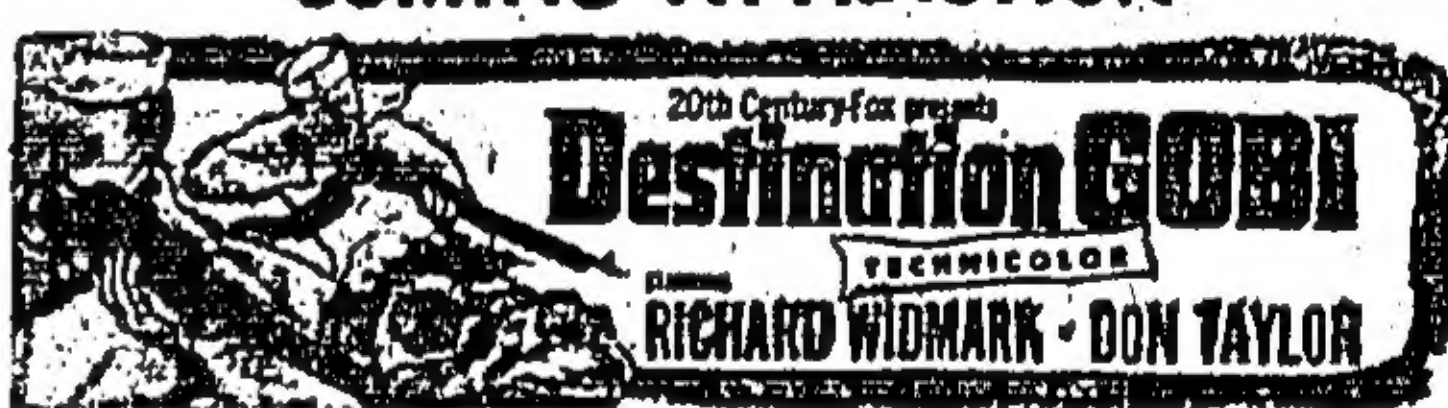
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RICHARD BURTON  
Produced by NUNALLY JOHNSON  
Directed by HENRY KOSTER. Screen Play by NUNALLY JOHNSON

COMING ATTRACTION



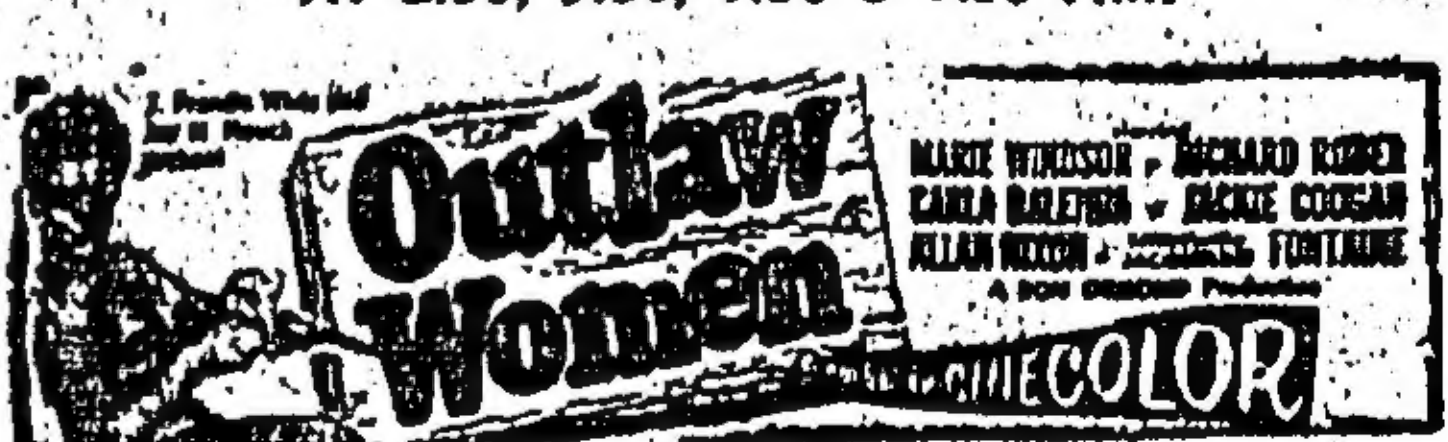
20th Century-Fox presents  
Destination Gobi  
with RICHARD WIDMARK • DON TAYLOR

with Chinese Beauty, Judy Dan

## GREAT WORLD HOWLON

SHOWING TO-DAY

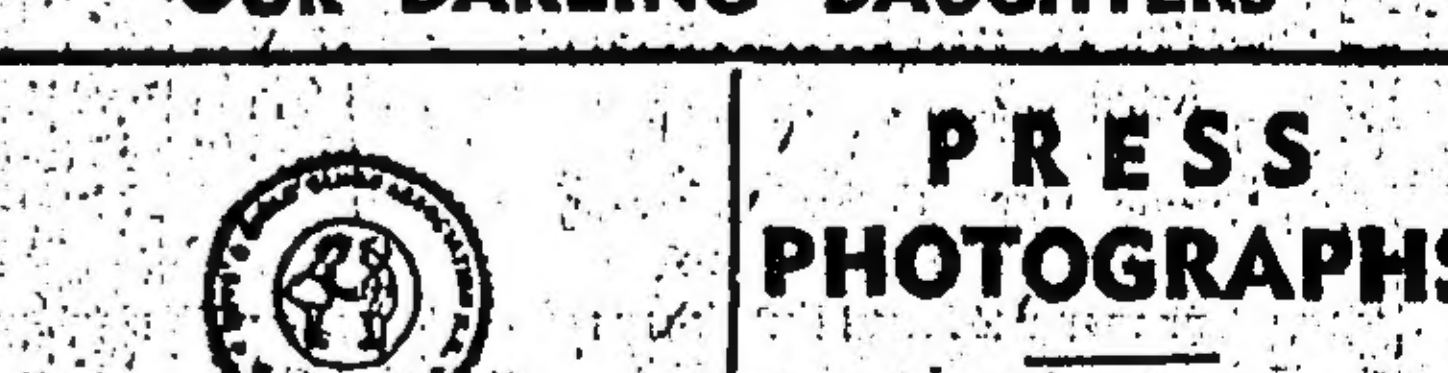
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ORDERS BOOKED



# I Visit a Smoker's Turkish Paradise

By HENRY THODY

"OPEN this bale," said the tobacco merchant to the warehouseman—and a bale weighing almost ten stone was cut open.

"Enough tobacco here to make 54,000 cigarettes," the tobacco merchant told me as he thrust his nose deep into the bale to check how the tobacco leaf was fermenting.

Fifty-four thousand cigarettes. A little mental arithmetic and I calculated that at 20-a-day this one bale would last me until Christmas, 1959!

"How many bales in this warehouse?" I asked.

"Three thousand, five hundred," my head spinning, I gave up the calculation.

The merchant seized a handful of small, yellowing leaf, each about four inches long, inch-and-a-half broad, and gave it to another employee to chop up.

In the merchant's comfortable office near the dazzling blue Aegean Sea we rolled our own cigarettes from the leaf which had been finely chopped.

## Like The Wash

I WAS visiting a smoker's paradise—Zmir, picture-postcard, palm-studded port, heart of Turkey's tobacco business.

Tobacco grows everywhere. Everyone grows some in his own backyard. You see the leaf drying in the sun from lines—rather like the weekly wash at home on a Monday.

Even if you buy factory-rolled cigarettes they cost only sixpence for twenty of the cheap

"Villager" brand, or 1s. 3d. for more expensive brands.

If you are the sort of person who has his own Christmas cards printed, then in Zmir you will have your own brand of cigarettes made for you, with your monogram on each butt.

The factory gives you a choice of 20 samples and—although it may be a trade secret—I understand that the tobacco in every sample is always the same. Only in length, thickness and shape do the cigarettes differ. This difference—plus the smoker's imagination—gives the various cigarettes a distinct taste.

## Finely Chopped

WE lit up our self-rolled cigarettes, made from the freshly chopped leaf. It was a satisfying smoke, but unlike any popular home brand. If, for instance, you lit one up at home, your wife would throw you out of the house.

It is the smell—only the experts call it "aroma!"

On the other hand the tobacco experts, including British, are not very complimentary about the British smoker's taste for "Virginia."

"Tasteless," say the experts. The American habit of mixing with the tobacco a "sauce" of liquorice, sugar, spices and alcohol—a practice forbidden in Britain—also comes in for criticism.

One thing is certain. Once you get used to the "Egyptian" aroma of Turkish cigarettes you can chain-smoke all day long without a suspicion of a "throat" or a cough.

As we rolled another we talked of tobacco. The Turkish merchant recalled that cigarettes were first introduced to Britain returning home from the Crimean campaign in 1856 took back with them "paper cigars" which they had seen the Turkish soldiers smoking.

Turkey wants Britain to import more of her tobacco. In 1950 we bought some two-and-a-half million pounds' worth, but last year our purchases dropped to about half a million pounds. Our prewar imports were almost negligible, about 27,000 pounds.

## Lavish Care

TURKEY is importing much more from us than Britain is from Turkey. The Turks want Britain to save dollars by cutting the amount of Virginian tobacco in our cigarettes by one or two percent—and replacing it by Turkish leaf.

This small percentage would mean prosperity to the Turkish tobacco industry. I was assured that this small change would make no difference to the taste—or smell—of your favourite brand.

Most surprising thing about the tobacco industry is the immense amount of care the "weed" requires.

Throughout its growth tobacco is prone to attack by numerous bugs trying to suck its juice.

After the leaves are gathered and dried in September, they are stored in bundles in the farmers' barns. These bundles must not

be touched or they would crumble to dust.

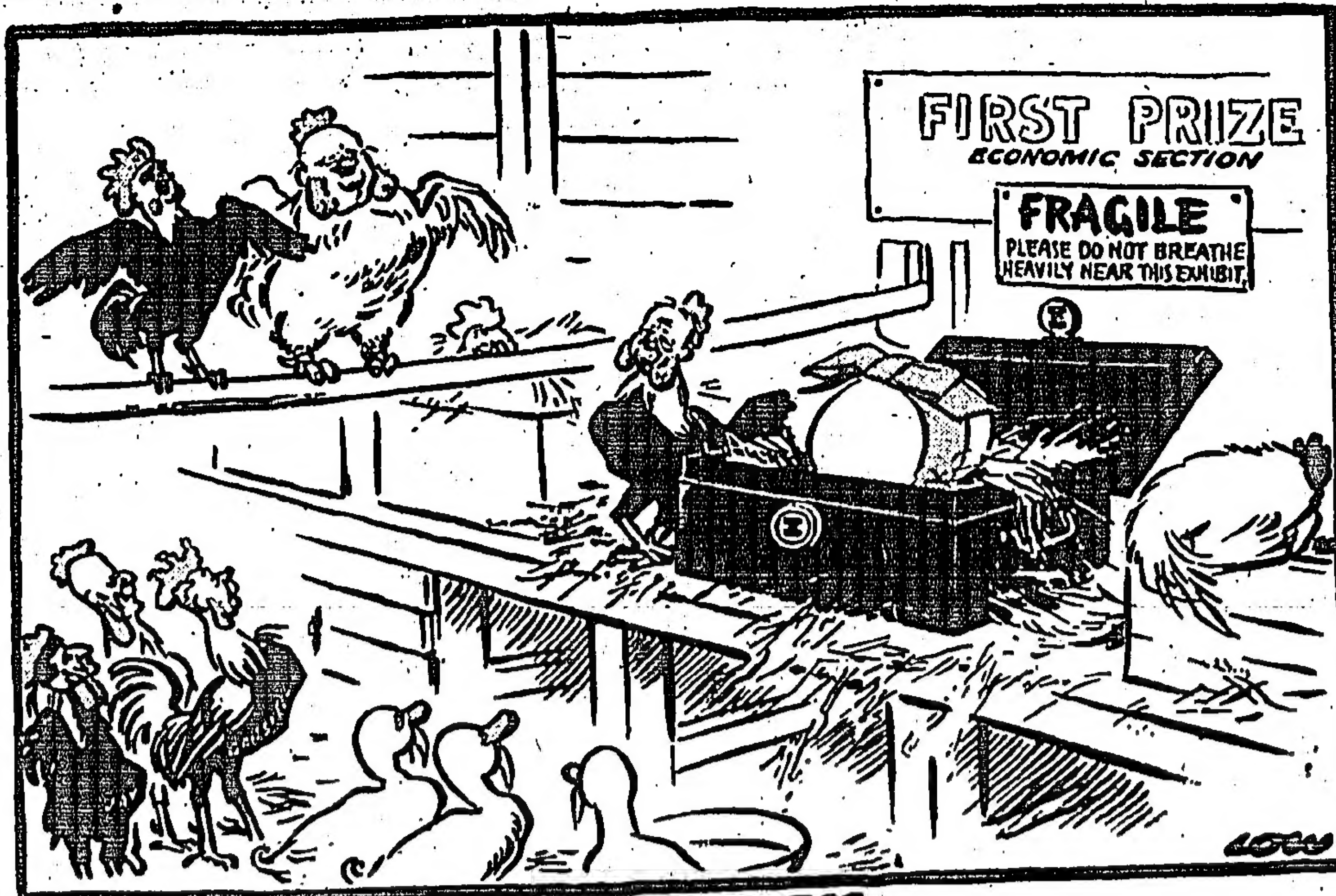
In November the tobacco leaves absorb sufficient moisture from the steady rainfall to be safely handled, baled and marketed.

In huge air-conditioned warehouses the bales are opened and the leaves sorted and graded by hundreds of nimble-fingered women. I saw 700 women in one room sorting leaves as an Eastern music-while-you-work programme of wailing oriental music filled the room.

Sorted leaves are again baled and then presented in temperature-controlled rooms. The bales are frequently turned, moved, inspected, as if they were bales of delicate silk.

Even when shipped to the tobacco factories of Britain they must have the best freight space, well away from the boilers.

I spent a whole day watching these experts smell, taste, turn, weigh, feel, inspect these lemon-green leaves with motherly care. I could not help thinking—all this just to go up in smoke. And, thinking thus, I rolled another cigarette.



RAB'S EASTER EGG

World Copyright by arrangement with the Manchester Guardian.

# Igor Stravinsky, The Picasso Of Music

By GERARD BURKE

in succession, each laying down its own melody as its "wraith."

Shortly afterwards, the great Russian impresario, Serge Diaghileff, heard some of Stravinsky's early pieces.

"That's the man we want for our ballet," he said, once again exercising his extraordinary artistic judgment. "It's wonderful, just what we want!"

## THE FIREBIRD

IMMEDIATELY he commissioned Stravinsky to write a ballet based on the Russian tale of the Firebird. As Stravinsky wrote many years later on his terse autobiography, "Chronicle of My Life": "It was highly flattering to be chosen from among the musicians of my generation, and to be allowed to collaborate in so important an enterprise side by side with personages who were generally recognised as masters in their own spheres."

At first he feared that he might not be able to finish the score in time, but by the end of 1909 he had composed the scintillating music.

The first performance of "The Firebird," given by the Ballet Russe during the Paris season of the following summer, was an outstanding success. Debussy, of whom Rimsky-Korsakov had told the young Stravinsky, "better not listen to him; one runs the risk of getting accustomed to him and one would end by liking him"—was in the audience and complimented Stravinsky on his work.

## KARSAVINA

HE had hoped to see this great Pavlova dance as the Firebird, but when the score was played over to her, she exclaimed: "I shall never dance to such nonsense!" Stravinsky was delighted, however, by the performance given by the lovely Karsavina who, he declared, "danced like a flaming phoenix." During rehearsals, Diaghileff said to her: "Mark him well. He is a man on the eve of celebrity." Truly prophetic words!

During the following year, Stravinsky scored an equal success with the music for

"Petrouchka," a fascinating story of carnival time in old St Petersburg where, amid the jostle of the crowd and the gaily coloured stalls, the puppet Petrouchka and his dancing doll suddenly come to life.

Karsavina was enchanted with her part as the doll, and the puppet was danced by the great Nijinsky who, in the words of Stravinsky, "became the very incarnation of this character." "Petrouchka" was, in many ways, the finest ballet in the repertoire.

One day, while completing "The Firebird," Stravinsky had a sudden feeling vision: "I saw in imagination a solemn pagan rite: sage elders seated in a circle watched a young girl dance sacrificially to propitiate the god of spring. From this inspiration, he developed the notorious ballet 'The Rite of Spring' in close collaboration with Diaghileff. Against the composer's wish, Diaghileff insisted that Nijinsky should write the dances although he had previously written only one ballet.

"The poor boy knew nothing of music," wrote Stravinsky, "he could neither read it nor play any instrument. I discovered that I should achieve nothing until I had taught him the very rudiments of music. It was an exasperating task, and we advanced at a snail's pace."

## NIJINSKY

NEVERTHELESS, after several stormy sessions and countless rehearsals, Nijinsky completed the intricate dances and the first performance could be given.

May 29, 1913, at the Champs-Elysees Theatre in Paris, is an evening still vividly recalled by all who were present. Stravinsky's early ballets had provoked comment on account of their unusual and often overwhelming orchestration, but now the storm broke in full violence. The very first notes were unorthodox, and the solemn introduction was greeted with derisive laughter.

Sensing the tense atmosphere, the composer dashed backstage where he was amazed to see Nijinsky standing on a chair waving his arms wildly and shouting out beats to the dancers. Soon he became so excited that Stravinsky had to close the orchestra to prevent his rushing on to the stage to create a scandal. Lights were switched on and off rapidly, but still the uproar continued; some shouted catcalls, others offered suggestions as to how the ballet should be danced.

Diaghileff signalled to Pierre Monteux to continue conducting, though little could be heard, for by then the audience was whistling and shouting. A lady slipped the face of a young man who was hissing loudly in an adjacent box, while nearby an aged Countess stood up, looking rather dishevelled, and called out loudly: "This is the first time in sixty

years that anyone has dared to make fun of me."

When the ballet was given in London at Drury Lane later that year, it was violently attacked in the press. "Surely such stuff should be played on primitive instruments or better still, not played at all," was a typical comment.

But such scandals soon pass. In the following summer, a concert version was well received in Paris, and later the ballet was successfully revived with new dances by Massine. More recently, many people have enjoyed it effectively adapted as part of Walt Disney's "Fantasia," in which the earth is seen in earlier times with shouting volcanoes, while prehistoric monsters fight dreadful battles.

## THE ABSTRACT

DIAGHILEFF admired the music greatly. Shortly before his death he wrote to a friend: "Yesterday, the 'Rite of Spring' proved a tremendous success. At last these fools have got to understanding it. The Times says that 'The Rite' is to the twentieth century what Beethoven's Ninth was to the nineteenth! At last!"

During the first World War, Stravinsky spent much of his time in Switzerland writing works based on Russian legends that he had collected shortly before the outbreak, on his last visit to his native country. Nowadays, the Soviet Union considers him a decadent composer. Among his closest friends there were Ernest Ansermet, the famous Swiss conductor, and Picasso, whose abstract paintings have been compared with Stravinsky's music.

On one occasion, Stravinsky left Rome for Switzerland carrying a portrait of himself drawn by Picasso. "When the authorities examined my luggage," wrote Stravinsky, "they found this drawing, and nothing in the world would induce them to let it pass. They asked me what it represented, and when I told them it was my portrait, drawn by a distinguished artist, they utterly refused to believe it."

## A CHANGE

"It is not a portrait, but a plan," they insisted. "Yes, the plan of my face, but of nothing else!" replied Stravinsky. But the officials were no art connoisseurs and the portrait had to be returned to Rome, whence it was later sent to Paris in the diplomatic bag.

After the war, a marked change came over Stravinsky's music; he no longer sought to dazzle with rich orchestration but tried to perfect his art by basing it on the great masters of the past. He remembered Verdi's famous paradox: "Let us return to the past and that will be progress!"

Bach dedicated much of his music: "To the greater glory of God," and, in 1930, we find Stravinsky composing a "Symphony of Psalms." "For the greater glory of God, and dedicated to the Boston Symphony

on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of its existence."

Stravinsky justifies his return to classical idioms by saying: "Who knows what causes change? You never see the change when you are driving along. A little curve in the road and suddenly you are proceeding east, another and you head north. One is unaware."

## HYPOCHONDRIAC

WHEN Stravinsky took up permanent residence in America shortly before the last war, he chose Hollywood, remarking wryly: "The only way to escape Hollywood is to live there."

He now composes undisturbed in a secluded house with a beautiful rose-garden where, as a confirmed hypochondriac, he likes to sunbathe early in the morning. There is also an aviary for his love-birds and space for his favourite cats.

Playing poker is one of his chief pastimes—once he wrote a ballet in three acts, calling it "A Card Party."

To show his appreciation of becoming an American citizen, his third nationality, as he became French in 1934, Stravinsky wrote an arrangement of "The Star-spangled Banner." It had only been performed once, however, when an old Massachusetts law was unearthed that forbade arrangement of the national anthem.

But Stravinsky has not entirely escaped the commercial aspects of his only full-scale work when part of "The Firebird" was adapted as a popular tune, "devoid of musical merit" and lowered his prestige. He demanded \$250,000 damages but the suit was unsuccessful. The New York Daily News has lined the judgment "Igor Moris!"

## POSSIBILITIES

ANOTHER time, a picture studio offered him \$100,000 for three scores within a year. "To turn out one worthwhile piece of music in a year is enough," he replied. "To guarantee three is to make a deceit of art."

Once again Stravinsky has returned to classical forms with conspicuous success. Some months ago the first performance of his only full-scale opera, "The Rake's Progress," based on the famous engravings by Hogarth, was performed at the Venice Festival. It had taken three years to complete, and Stravinsky considers it his most important work. He conducted the opera himself, since he has a horror of virtuoso conductors who try to impose their own readings.

"I am now literature. I don't have to be interpreted," he often comments.

There is, however, one conductor of whose artistic performance he fully approves—Ernest Ansermet. In return, Ansermet has said: "You may not agree with Stravinsky but you must admit that whatever he touches is out of the ordinary. Stravinsky's genius is a different or second nature. His work is a search for new possibilities...but it is difficult to listen to."

# Sometimes they acted like boys

By James Loasor

WHEN, just after Dunkirk, Captain John Durnford-Slater read the War Office circular asking for men willing to raid the enemy coast from England, he at once volunteered, writing out his own glowing testimonial, as older soldiers sometimes do:

The result surprised him: he was promoted to colonel and told to raise No. 3 Commando.

Nos. 1 and 2 Commandos had originally been intended as airborne units, but this idea was shelved. So, at 30, Slater became the first Commando soldier of the war.

He at once cast about for others like him to man his unit. "I looked for intelligence and keenness," he says in his exhilarating book, "Commando" (William Kimber, 15s.). "Good physique was important, but size was not. If I found a man I thought would do, I phoned his civilian employers in my own time to see what sort of a chap he was..."

## Toughness

SUCH initial caution paid in the end. Within one week he had 35 keen officers and 500 tough men whose enthusiasm lasted all through the five years of war and into the peace beyond.

They trained in those early days as best they might, with the emphasis on toughness. Their first operation, on enemy-occupied Guernsey, was mounted only a few weeks after the unit was formed.

Says Slater today: "The raid was...a ridiculous, almost a comic failure. We had done no serious damage...We had cut through three telegraph cables. A youth in his teens could have done the same."

Afterwards, Churchill wrote thunderously: "Let there be no more silly fiascos like this..." There were none.

Next operation for the green-haired Commandos was on the Lofoten Islands. They destroyed fish oil refineries, brought back prisoners and Norwegian sailors anxious to join the British Army. And one young officer sent Hitler a telegram from a local post office:—

"You said your last speech, German troops would meet the English wherever they landed, stop where they wanted, troops query signed Wills second lieutenant."

## Frivolity

ALL through the Commandos a feeling of almost Upper Fourth frivolity prevailed. One brigadier in Scotland, annoyed at inactivity, hung himself about with grenades, fighting knife, tommy-gun, and what-all, then travelled to the War Office in London, and said: "I'm ready. Give me an operation."

Other officers believed that information about convoys was leaking from the German Embassy in Dublin, made detailed plans for blowing up this diplomatic household, and were only saved from doing so by the V-2 operation.

The Commandos sailed from Scapa on Christmas Eve, 1941, a wild, stormy night. They killed 120 Nazis and took 98 prisoners, plus secret maps and codes.

So it went on. Whenever the odds were heaviest, there the Commandos were. And so on to the end of the long march.

And Durnford-Slater: what happened to him? He is now a bursar at Bedford School, and runs its Cadet Corps. The boys are great, he says.

So the moments live on. If there be any glory in war, let it rest on men like these.

## POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



"Honestly, I do think the Foreign Office are being frightfully stuffy about appointing female ambassadors—after all, what's Mrs. Luce got that I haven't got, apart from Mr. Luce?"



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## FIRST THREE IN THE PENTATHLON



On the left—Major B. D. Chapman, of the Royal Norfolk Regiment, winner of the first Colony Pentathlon Championship for the McLaren Cup decided at the University ground at Pokfulam on Sunday, clearing 20 feet 6 inches in the Long Jump.

Centre—Sgt. Neville Hughes, of the Welch Regiment and Hongkong Amateur Athletic Club, who was second. The former Welsh Javelin Throw Champion has managed to throw further in Hongkong than he did at Home, but in the poor conditions at Pokfulam on Sunday he was 30 feet below his best. He ranks 18th in the Empire in the Javelin.

On the right—Ng Chuan-wai of the Hongkong University Athletic Club and South China Athletic Association, who was third. Chuan-wai is an excellent thrower for his relatively small build and is showing promise in so many events that it will be difficult for him to decide finally on what to specialise in. The Long Jump would be the best bet.—China Mail Photos.

## Walsall's Dramatic Attempt To Regain League Membership

By ARCHIE QUICK

Walsall have got to apply for re-election for the second season in succession and the fifth in their history, but the club has made a dramatic attempt to retain their League membership by dismissing their manager, Mr Brough Fletcher, and appointing the legendary Major Frank Buckley, of Leeds United.

The obvious intention is to forestall the voting and demonstrate to the Football League the club's enterprise and willingness to spend money. After such a gesture, clubs who have already decided that this must be the end of Walsall will think twice before voting them out of membership in favour of say Peterborough or Merthyr.

Major Buckley costs money. He had decided to resign from Leeds at the end of the season and go out of football, so it must have cost little Walsall quite £2,500 for his acceptance.

## Local Soccer Season To End On May 10

At the monthly meeting of the Council of the Hongkong Football Association yesterday, it was decided that the football season this year will end on May 10 when the League Champions will play the Rest of the Colony.

Mrs. A. McAlpine will be asked to present the shield to the winner of the League.

On May 9, the Memorial Cup match is to take place and the Council decided yesterday to approach Lt. Gen. Sir Terence Airey, Commander British Forces, Hongkong, to present the award to the winning team.

In general discussion, Mr J. Skinner, Chairman of the Council, revealed that the Hongkong Football Association was not an affiliated member of the FIFA. It was agreed also that in exhibition matches, games will be played according to International Rules, where injured players could be substituted after the 42nd minute. League matches, however, will be played according to English rules.

Through the representation of Mr Mok Hing, South China A.A. will be accorded 200 pre-sale tickets for their Junior team. It was decided that the distribution of pre-sale tickets will be based on teams as participants and not to clubs as a unit.

**SIR ARTHUR MORSE**  
Mr Skinner said that the Hongkong Football Association had written to Sir Arthur Morse asking him to continue as President until the expiration of his term. The Chairman read correspondence from the President and also the invitation to represent Hongkong at the 50th anniversary of the English Football Association next month.

With the expiration of the term of the present HKFA office within two months, the Council members are considering an offer from the Hongkong Football Club of accommodation on the completion of the proposed new football ground.

In view of the new football stands being built by the HKFA and the South China A.A. the Council decided to approach the Government with regard to the allotment of major football matches that the Government would like to be played in the new public stadium.

I was with a Walsall director before the news became public, and he said: We have made the biggest gamble of the football season in an attempt to keep in the League—and I think we shall succeed.

The wonder to me is why the club, surrounded by such powerful rivals as West Bromwich, Wolves, Villa and Birmingham, want to stay in the League at all. They do not command a quite big enough to pay their way—and never will. Yet they carry on.

Major Buckley has a remarkable record—all the present Wolves stars, Jesse Pye (now helping Luton towards Division One), John Charles and so many more are discoveries that put him in the Carroll Lewis class.

A tribute from Portsmouth Chairman, Mr Vernon Stokes, to Charlie Vaughan, transferred to Charlton, was read. "No haggling. We stated our price; Mr Seed agreed without fuss."

And a cry from the heart from Sheffield Wednesday manager Eric Taylor: "Every time I have gone wrong since Derek Dooley lost a leg, Finney and Quixal are in the Army and we get them only occasionally. Dooley's 210,000 minutes, from Bolton, has played only a match or two and is injured—and we have six other first team men on the injured list."

Brighton and Hove Albion are ninth in the Third Division South, but until they defeated Walsall on Good Friday they had not won a home League match since October 25. A curious record, for they have picked up points regularly away from home. Brighton, by the way, scored the 100th goal of the season against Walsall. Burnley followed Walsall in this unenviable record.

### FIRST RAF DOUBLE

For the first time in Service football history, the RAF, after 33 years of trying, have beaten the Army and the Royal Navy and Marines in the same season and regained the Inter-Services Championship after a lapse of six years.

The Airman's 6-0 shock victory over the Army at Wolverhampton was the biggest Service defeat the Army has sustained for 20 years. It was the first time the Service team have ever scored more than four goals against the Soldiers and it was also the first time an Army side have conceded

more than three goals since World War II.

The root cause of the big defeat was four last-minute changes through injuries in League matches on the previous Saturday to Meadows (Manchester City), Bond (West Ham United) and Flacey (Sheffield Wednesday).

In addition, skipper Marchi (Spurs) had not only to play out of position at centre-half but was suffering from an abdominal hurt.

Eddie Firmani, Charlton Athletic's South African centre-forward, exploited this weakness down the middle of the field, and scored four successive goals in the first hour.

Broadbent (Wolves) and Leaver (Blackburn Rovers) got the others, but the brains of the RAF attack was little Jackie Muddle, whose sensational last-minute goal put Blackpool in the Wembley Cup Final.

The Army went on to the field disorganised and knowing they had to win by a four-goal margin to retain the title they have held for the past three seasons without defeat, but the RAF were keener and quicker and won quite easily. The Army also had Keeble (Newcastle United) and Hooper (West Ham United) limping on the wings at the finish.

To make matters worse the Army were due to face the Belgian Army on Duiwda Hamlet's Ground 72 hours later, and it was a hurried set of Selections who travelled back to London after the match. Fotheringham (Arsenal) and Hay (Aberdeen) were sent for. Because of Queen Mary's death the ceremonial of the occasion—Guards Band and banquet—were cancelled.

The Inter-Services Championship was instituted in 1919 after World War I and for the first two seasons the Army centre-forward was Cpl. (now Lt. Col.) Bert Prince, the present Army F.A. Secretary. For the next eleven seasons the RAF goalkeeper was Flying Officer (now Squadron Leader) George Hadley, the present RAF F.A. Secretary.

Hadley recalls that when the RAF first won the title in 1924 they needed a three-goal margin in the deciding match against the Army but at half time were down to a goal scored by Lt. Kenneth Hegan, the English Amateur International. But the RAF scored four times in the second half.

## SOUTH AFRICANS SET TWO EMPIRE RECORDS IN THE THROWING EVENTS

By "RECORDER"

Though the Australians dominated the track events in the Southern Hemisphere British Commonwealth athletic season, the South Africans set a much higher field events standard and broke Empire records in the Discus and Hammer Throws.

The Empire Discus record went to Stephanus "Sarel" du Plessis at Krugersdorp on January 31 with a throw of 161 feet 6½ inches. Ian Reed of Australia did over 170 feet in an exhibition throw at Palo Alto, California, last year, but this mark has not been accepted.

Last month another South African, Vic Dreyer, set an Empire Hammer Throw record with a heave of 184 feet exactly.

The South Africans lead also in the High Jump with Joe Truter, who cleared 6 feet 9½ inches on February 14. Australia's Doug Stuart and John Vernon both cleared 6ft 6½ in the past Australian season.

Other South African records set this season are a Hop, Step and Jump of 49 feet 3¼ inches by Elliot West at Fort Elizabeth on January 31 and Javelin Throw of 210 feet 10½ inches by Johnny Velch, also at Fort Elizabeth, on December 6.

The most amazing performance of the year in South Africa was, however, that of 17½-year-old Len Holdstock, only 5 feet 7 inches tall, who threw the Discus 164 feet.

Meanwhile, the Empire Shot and Discus records should go again very soon as on March 21 at Penley in Hertfordshire, John Savidge reached 56 feet 8½ inches in the Shot and 106 feet in the Discus in exhibition throws. On January 2 at Moleburg Park, Savidge reached 55 feet 8 inches in the Shot in another exhibition throw.

Hongkong does not lag too far behind the rest of the Commonwealth and Empire in two throwing events. Neville Hughes ranks 18th in the Javelin Throw, Chan Wai Chuen 23rd and Joseph Pawlowski 26th in the Discus Throw.

Best Empire marks in the hurdles and field events in the past 12 months follow:

### HIGH HURDLES

Ray Weinberg (Australia) .....	14.2
Joe Dwyer (Australia) .....	14.2
Peter Hildreth (England) .....	14.4
Jack Parker (England) .....	14.4
John Hart (England) .....	14.4
Gordon Crosby (Canada) .....	14.8
Abahio (Gold Coast) .....	15.0
E. C. Hume (Australia) .....	15.0
Neville Riley (S. Africa) .....	15.0
Paul Vine (England) .....	15.0
Joe Dwyer (Australia) .....	15.1
D. R. Somerville (England) .....	15.1
Geoff Goodacre (Australia) .....	15.1
John Vernon (Australia) .....	15.1
J. Kobals (Fiji) .....	15.2
Anthony Guthrie (S. Africa) .....	15.2
D. H. Branton (England) .....	15.2
R. F. Tolson (England) .....	15.3
J. Chilvers (Australia) .....	15.3
E. Liang-cheng (Singapore) .....	15.3
Lloyd Valberg (Singapore) .....	15.3
Ern Watson (Australia) .....	15.3

### 220 YDS. HURDLES

Geoff Goodacre (Australia) .....	23.4
Joe Dwyer (Australia) .....	23.4
Ken Doubleday (Australia) .....	23.5
Peter Hildreth (England) .....	23.5
Neville Riley (S. Africa) .....	23.5
Chris Jilham (England) .....	24.7
Ern Watson (Australia) .....	24.7
Paul Vine (England) .....	24.7
Jack Parker (England) .....	24.9

### 440 YDS. HURDLES

John Holland (N. Zealand) .....	32.3
Doug Stuart (Australia) .....	32.6
David Scott (England) .....	32.7
Harry Smith (England) .....	33.1
Geoff Goodacre (Australia) .....	33.1
Ron Wilkie (S. Africa) .....	33.1
A. J. Hardy (Australia) .....	33.7
Ken Doubleday (Australia) .....	34.4
Siegfried Rousseau (S. Africa) .....	34.4
John Davis (England) .....	35.0
John Heath (S. Africa) .....	35.2
George Gedge (Australia) .....	35.3
Neville Riley (S. Africa) .....	35.3
Jack Parker (England) .....	35.6
Mohamed Shah (Pakistan) .....	35.6
Chow Chuan (Australia) .....	35.6
T. Farrell (England) .....	35.6
D. M. Woodford (England) .....	35.6
John Smith (Scotland) .....	35.6
Mohsin Khan (Pakistan) .....	35.6

303 seconds added to performance over 400

### HIGH JUMP

Joe Truter (S. Africa) .....	6ft 0½
Doug Stuart (Australia) .....	6ft 0½
John Vernon (Australia) .....	6ft 0½
Peter Wells (England) .....	6ft 0½
Alan Patterson (Canada) .....	6ft 0½
John Hart (England) .....	6ft 0½
A. Iteajuma (Nigeria) .....	6ft 0½
Eric Button (England) .....	6ft 0½
Howard Hines (Australia) .....	6ft 0½
Ed Cooper (S. Africa) .....	6ft 0½
N. E. Little (S. Africa) .....	6ft 0½
W. C. Oates (Australia) .....	6ft 0½
J. O. Majeedunnie (Nigeria) .....	6ft 0½
Silvanus Williams (S. Africa) .....	6ft 0½
J. T. O'wop (Gold Coast) .....	6ft 0½
W. Piper (Scotland) .....	6ft 0½
E. Branton (England) .....	6ft 0½
O. Dawal (Fiji) .....	6ft 0½
G. Jeffries (N. Zealand) .....	6ft 0½

### POLE VAULT

Geoffrey Elliott (England) .....	13ft 7¼
Norman Greger (Scotland) .....	13ft 7¼
Andreas Burger (S. Africa) .....	13ft 7¼
Tim Anderson (England) .....	13ft 7¼
Hennie Kruger (S. Africa) .....	13ft 7¼
M. Richardson (N. Zealand) .....	13ft 7¼
Geoff Goodacre (Australia) .....	13ft 7¼
Bruce Denton (England) .....	13ft 7¼
Harold Blommar (S. Africa) .....	13ft 7¼
Molt Loube (S. Africa) .....	13ft 7¼
Ben Dwyer (S. Africa) .....	13ft 7¼
Wm. Stuart (Singapore) .....	13ft 7¼
Wm. Ward (England) .....	13ft 7¼
Gilbert Howland (England) .....	13ft 7¼
Eric Button (England) .....	13ft 7¼
G. Hines (Australia) .....	13ft 7¼
George Broad (England) .....	13ft 7¼
L. H. Williams (England) .....	13ft 7¼
R. Pettigrew (England) .....	13ft 7¼

### LONG JUMP

Neville Price (S. Africa) .....	23ft 2
Sylvanus Williams (Nigeria) .....	24ft 0
John Vernon (Australia) .....	24ft 0
Hector Hogan (Australia) .....	23ft 11½
Brian Oliver (Australia) .....	23ft 10½
Leonard Hall (England) .....	23ft 9
Wm. Stuart (Singapore) .....	23ft 8
William Dixon (England) .....	23ft 8
Doug Lowe (N. Zealand) .....	23ft 7
G. Hines (Australia) .....	23ft 7
George Broad (England) .....	23ft 7
Ellis West (S. Africa) .....	23ft 7
G. Hines (Australia) .....	23ft 7
Kevin Ball (Australia) .....	23ft 7
P. Desport (N. Zealand) .....	23ft 7
Peter Cox (Australia) .....	23ft 7

### HOP, STEP & JUMP

Brian Oliver (Australia) .....	50ft 2
Kevin Salt (Australia) .....	49ft 10½
John Vernon (Australia) .....	49ft 10½
Allen Stevens (Australia) .....	49ft 10½
Neville Coleman (England) .....	49ft 10½
Bill O'Grady (Australia) .....	49ft 10½
Nov. Lebringer (Australia) .....	49ft 10½
Mark Phipson (England) .....	49ft 10½
R. Robertson (Australia) .....	49ft 10½
Peter Goldsmith (England) .....	49ft 10½
W. N. Laid (Gold Coast) .....	49ft 10½
D. W. Ashington (England) .....	49ft 10½
T. N. Bonfield (England) .....	49ft 10½
Piet Boonzaier (S. Africa) .....	49ft 10½
N. J. McColgan (N. Zealand) .....	49ft 10½
Mark Phipson (England) .....	49ft 10½
T. McNab (Scotland) .....	49ft 10½

### SHOT PUT

John Savidge (England) .....	54ft 0½
John Giles (England) .....	54ft 0½
Jerry Donath (Australia) .....	54ft 0½
F. Fukits (England) .....	54ft 0½
Peter Fildes (Australia) .....	54ft 0½
Nutor (Gold Coast) .....	54ft 0½
Patrick Horn (England) .....	54ft 0½
Harold Moody (N. Zealand) .....	54ft 0½
Michael Holland (England) .....	54ft 0½
E. C. Hume (Australia) .....	54ft 0½
Harry Cox (England) .....	54ft 0½

### SHOT PUT

Mike Marcus (S. Africa) .....	44ft 11¼
W. (England) .....	44ft 11¼
J. Drummond (Scotland) .....	44ft 11¼
Peter Vanegas (England) .....	44ft 11¼
(England) .....	44ft 11¼
Geoffrey Elliott (England) .....	44ft 11¼
T. H. (England) .....	44ft 11¼

### JAVELIN THROW

Hans Moka (Canada) .....	225ft 1¼
Dick Miller (England) .....	221ft 11½
Johnny Velch (S. Africa) .....	221ft 11½
M. J. Denley (England) .....	210ft 1
John Achureh (Australia) .....	205ft 1
D. E. T. (England) .....	204ft 1
Aleksis Hakelis (Australia) .....	201ft 4½
John Trickett (England) .....	201ft 4½
Frank Gandy (England) .....	198ft 0½

### DISCUS THROW

Sarel du Plessis (S. Africa) .....	161ft 6½
Roy Pella (Canada) .....	157ft 0½
Inn Reed (England) .....	155ft 4½
Mark Pharoah (England) .....	152ft 0½
Patrick Horn (England) .....	150ft 8
Ernest Hepper (S. Africa) .....	149ft 4½
John Savidge (England) .....	148ft 7
En Holdstock (S. Africa) .....	144ft 0
Keith Pardon (Australia) .....	143ft 0½
E. J. A. Brewer (England) .....	141ft 10
Howell Williams (Wales) .....	139ft 0½
Arthur Silbery (England) .....	138ft 10
C. Scott (N. Ireland) .....	138ft 0
D. F. L. Slater (England) .....	137ft 0½
A. Jackson (England) .....	135ft 0
W. J. H. Leckie (Scotland) .....	135ft 0½
M. F. Flacke (England) .....	133ft 10
J. L. Donnelly (Scotland) .....	133ft 9
J. L. Dwyer (S. Africa) .....	133ft 9

### HAMMER THROW

V. Dreyer (S. Africa) .....	194ft 0
Euan Douglas (Scotland) .....	179ft 11½
Tom Mullins (Australia) .....	174ft 0
Duncan Clark (Scotland) .....	173ft 11½
Peter Allday (England) .....	172ft 11
Neville Gadsdon (Australia) .....	168ft 0½
A. R. Valentine (Scotland) .....	165ft 0
D. Moore (England) .....	162ft 11
Mohammed Iqbal (Pakistan) .....	161ft 3
Dennis Cullum (Australia) .....	159ft 0½
J. Broome (England) .....	159ft 3
Keith Pardon (Australia) .....	158ft 0
Frank Gandy (Australia) .....	158ft 0½
D. W. J. Anthony (England) .....	155ft 1½
A. Silbery (England) .....	153ft 1

## San Francisco Bids For The 1956 Olympic Games

San Francisco, Apr. 13. San Francisco will bid for the 1956 Olympic Games if Melbourne, Australia, is unable to be host.

Mayor Elmer Robinson said he had sent a telegram to Mr Avery Brandage, Olympic Games Committee Chairman, saying the city would like to submit an invitation.

Mr Robinson noted that the Games Committee will meet on Friday in Mexico City, and a decision might be made on Melbourne's ability to be host to the international sports classic.

The Mayor said he had heard rumours that Melbourne might not be up to the job of conducting the Games. He said he had consulted a few people here and his committee will meet next Monday afternoon with the sports editors of the city.—Associated Press.

Modern pentathlon, bicycling, sculling, canoeing, yachting, soccer, basketball, fencing, weight-lifting.

Optional sports would be field hockey, handball, archery and water polo.

The committee recommended that the following sports not be maintained: Trap shooting, polo, lawn tennis, table tennis.—Associated Press.

It Friday's session in Mexico City results in ruling Melbourne out, Mayor Robinson said his committee will meet next Monday afternoon with the sports editors of the city.—Associated Press.

### PARING DOWN

A commission appointed by the International Olympic Committee to study means of reducing the size of the Olympic Games has recommended that participation be limited to 5,000 athletes and that the number of officials be reduced proportionately.

The commission, headed by Chancellor Otto Mayer of the International Committee, has asked all international sports federations and national Olympic committees to make similar proposals at the Mexico City Congress of the committee starting on Friday.

The commission suggested the percentage of athletes to represent each international federation be decided by the Olympic Committee in collaboration with these international bodies.

The commission proposed to exclude all substitutes in the individual sports and all "artificial" teams such as gymnastics and fencing. Where team sports are allowed, only eight teams would be selected for the games after regional eliminations.

Women's sports would be included in the programme under the committee's plan.

The committee proposed that the number of places assigned to the Press be reduced to 1,000 with 100 additional for photographers and 180 for broadcast.

The following sports would be maintained: Track and field, gymnastics, boxing, swimming, shooting, equestrian sports.

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# DANGER SPOTS IN U.S. ECONOMY

## Penny Off Price Of Petrol?

A reduction in the price of petrol seems probable as a result of a drop in the rate at which much of the world's oil is carried across the seas, says the Manchester Guardian.

The London Tanker Brokers' Panel, which twice a year fixes a rate for oil tankers on time charter to the oil companies, announced a substantial reduction in the standard time charter rate. From now on the rate for a motor tanker of 12,000 tons, on charter for two years, is 22s 3d per ton per month, compared with 42s 6d previously. A year ago the rate was 52s per ton.

The significance of this rate is that it is one element in the formula which the oil companies use to fix the price of their petroleum products. A fall in this standard freight rate should mean, therefore, some reduction in prices of fuel oil, gas oil, motor spirit, and kerosene. The whole structure of prices throughout the oil industry may be changed. One suggestion was that there was almost enough scope for the companies to take nearly one penny a gallon off the petrol price.

### U.S. PRICE FALLING

No immediate announcement is likely from the oil companies, however. The matter must first be discussed with the Ministry of Fuel and Power who are interested in any changes in the price of "pool" petrol. The oil companies may point out that some of the other costs which they have to bear have risen; the other main element in their pricing formula is, however, the United States Gulf price for oil and this has been falling recently.

Normally the new price should be made public within 20 days of the new award by the London Tanker Brokers' Panel. The delay will take us past the Budget, so that if the Chancellor makes any changes in the tax on hydro-carbon oils that will also have to be taken into account.

It should be noted that the oil companies have, in fact, been able to carry part of their oil cheaply for some time. The freight rates for tankers are not on time charter but on a lump sum basis. Changes in the price of other products, however, are usually left until this particular rate for tankers on time charter is announced. There is thus some time lag before the motorist gets the benefit of the cheaper cost of carrying oil.

### Copra Quotation

New York, Apr. 13.  
Copra was quoted today at \$125 per short ton, asked. Coconut oil was quoted at 18 cents a pound, asked.—United Press.

## Australia To Send Expedition To Southern Continent

Sydney, Apr. 13.

Australia will send an expedition to the Antarctic this year to reassert its sovereignty over a section of the Antarctic continent, prospect for minerals, including uranium, and collect weather data.

The expedition is now being organized by Mr. Philip Law, director of the Antarctic division of the Department of External Affairs, and is expected to leave Melbourne early next December, which is mid-summer in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Antarctic Continent, which at its nearest point is only 1,500 miles south of Australia, is about equal in area to Australia and the United States combined. The "Antarctic sector" of the continent covers 2,472,000 square miles, almost the area of the Australian mainland itself.

When he announced the expedition recently, the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. R. G. Casey, said, "Today the Antarctic is a challenge which cannot be ignored. No one can predict what importance it may assume in the next 50 years."

### STRATEGIC POSITION

Mr. Casey was not thinking of the ice-covered, barren-appearing continent as a possible area for settlement. He was thinking of its strategic importance as a future air route for planes flying between South America or South Africa and Australia. He was thinking, too, of the results of earlier expeditions which established the presence of extensive coalfields and many useful minerals.

## Recession In The Sales Of Motor-Cars Noted Possible Production Cuts Could Affect Millions

President Eisenhower's economic experts are having to do some hard thinking about the business outlook for the second half of this year, says the New York correspondent of "The Scotsman."

None of them fears a "recession," but they can see various danger spots, and if trouble blazes up at any of them it might cause severe political troubles, even if the economy as a whole rolls on quite comfortably.

Take the motor-car industry, for instance. Directly or indirectly, it employs millions of workers. It is perhaps the biggest single pillar supporting the present unprecedented level of American prosperity.

The industry has arranged for 750,000 trucks and motor-cars to roll off the assembly lines by the end of June, but there is grave doubt whether anything like this number is going to be absorbed in the corresponding sales period. Last week, for example, Chrysler announced a 100-dollar cut in the 1953 standard model, a reduction of about six per cent. Other big firms are expected to follow suit.

What worries the Administration is that if the motor-car industry cannot sell what it has produced in the first half of the year, its chiefs will lose no time in cutting production sharply for the second half. The cuts will be felt all through the economy and millions of voters will feel the impact.

If the recession led to unemployment, the trouble would soon become more than political; it could become a grave economic problem.

**BUYING ON CREDIT**  
As usual, the American people are, on the whole, buying their motor-cars, television sets and houses on credit.

Credit, in fact, is financing a great amount of the nation's demand for goods and services and of the industrial production which is meeting it—\$20,000,000,000 is owed for mortgages on homes, \$10,000,000,000 for motor-cars and television sets. Firms and industrial organizations are \$25,000,000,000 "in debt."

A member of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors recently said: "The rapid increase in credit raises the question as to whether such a volume of new borrowing can be sustained. If it cannot, the stability of our economy is threatened, unless substitutes can be found for that portion of the present demand for goods and services which is based on credit."

**ELECTION YEAR**  
Unemployment, of course, would hit the credit structure badly. People out of work will place no more orders and may default on what they owe.

There is no reason, given the experience which politicians and economists have gathered on the subject in the last 30 years, why proper avoiding action should not be taken as soon as the first signs of a recession appear on the horizon.

But next year there will be a national congressional election in which the Republicans will have to fight hard to hold their tiny margins of control in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

And General Eisenhower was elected last year on what most people understood to be promises to end the war in Korea (which would certainly cut the present demand for goods of all kinds), to slash the national budget (of which national defence is the greatest part), and to increase rather than decrease all credit facilities.

Political expediency and economic wisdom may, in the short term at least, compete for the favour of the President and his advisers.

**PRICES SPIRAL ENDS**  
Meanwhile, the rising spiral of prices set in motion by the outbreak of the Korean war in June 1950 has come to its peak and is slipping back rapidly.

Best quality steak which was 8s 4d a lb. four months ago is now about 5s. 6d. Pork chops have gone from about 6s. 6d. a lb. to 4s. 9d.

Fruit, vegetables, and fish are sometimes nearly 20 per cent cheaper, and eggs are at least 16 per cent cheaper than they were last November.

Clothing is down by about seven per cent in price, furniture by about ten per cent, and TV sets and refrigerators are down by about eight per cent.

Rent and fuel remain at the same high levels.

There has been enough of a break in the trends of the last two and three-quarter years, however, to give real relief to the average American worker and housewife.

**LONDON TIN MARKET**  
London, Apr. 13.  
The tin market was steady today. Turnover was 200 tons, including 100 tons for cash. Prices closed at the end of the official morning session as follows:

Spot tin, buyers ..... 720  
Spot tin, sellers ..... 725  
Business done at ..... 725-725  
Three-months tin, buyers ..... 730  
Three-months tin, sellers ..... 730  
Business done at ..... 730  
Settlement ..... 730  
—United Press.

New York, Apr. 13.  
Prices in the metal market closed unchanged with the following exceptions:

Tin, Grade A, (89.00 per cent or higher) New York, per lb. 105.00 cents.

Copper (electrolytic, export) New York, per lb. 32.00-35.10 cents.—United Press.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Stock Exchange this morning amounted to \$350,800.40. Noon prices and the morning's quotations:

### SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS  
HSBC Bank ..... 1400 2 1/2 1400  
East Asia ..... 140 10 1/2 1300

INSURANCES  
Cathay ..... 250 10 1/2 780  
Union ..... 20 20 1/2 775

Underwriters  
HSBC ..... 540 10 1/2 153

### SHIPPING

Waterfront ..... 13 1/2 13 1/2  
Asia Nav. ..... 13 1/2 13 1/2

### DOCKS, ETC.

N. P. Wharf 020 2000 6 6.50  
Doek ..... 11.40 300 6 16.00

### LAND, ETC.

HSBC Hotel ..... 7.40 75 75 56  
HSBC Land (Ord) 55 1/2 75 75 56

### UTILITIES

HSBC (N) 18 22 300 21.50  
Star Ferry ..... 102 10 10.20 1300 6 10.10

### STOCKS, ETC.

HSBC (N) 045 6.50 500 6 6.15  
C. Light (N) 045 6.50 500 6 6.15

### COFFEES

Electric ..... 23.10 1000 4 0.45  
Telephone ..... 17 1/2 17.50 500 4 17.50

### STOCKS, ETC.

Cement ..... 14.50 20.90 21 2700 4 21  
Watson ..... 21.70 494 4 21.60

### COFFEES

Crawford 27 1000 4 2.45  
Ewo ..... 1000 4 2.45

### COFFEES

MSCELLANEOUS  
Yamato ..... 8 1/2 7000 4 0.35

## The Rubber Markets

Singapore, Apr. 13.

Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:  
Number 1 rubber, per lb. May ..... 0741-68  
June ..... 0741-68  
July ..... 0741-68  
Number 2 rubber, per lb. May ..... 0414-14  
June ..... 0414-14  
July ..... 0414-14  
Number 3 rubber, per lb. May ..... 0114-34  
June ..... 0114-34  
July ..... 0114-34  
Spot rubber, unbleached, per lb. May ..... 0014-34  
June ..... 0014-34  
July ..... 0014-34  
No. 1 pale crepe, per lb. May ..... 0014-34  
June ..... 0014-34  
July ..... 0014-34  
—United Press.

### NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Apr. 13.

Prices of Number 1 standard rubber futures closed today 8 to 60 points lower with sales of 16 contracts. Number 3 closed inactive and nominally 50 points lower. Prices of Number 1 standard rubber closed as follows:

### NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Apr. 13.

The rubber market was steady today. Prices closed as follows:  
Number 1 rubber, in peace, per lb. May ..... 20 1/2-14  
June ..... 20 1/2-14  
July ..... 20 1/2-14  
August ..... 20 1/2-14  
September ..... 20 1/2-14  
October ..... 20 1/2-14  
November ..... 20 1/2-14  
December ..... 20 1/2-14  
January/February ..... 20 1/2-14  
—United Press.

### LONDON MARKET

London, Apr. 13.

The rubber market was steady today. Prices closed as follows:  
Number 1 rubber, in peace, per lb. May ..... 20 1/2-14  
June ..... 20 1/2-14  
July ..... 20 1/2-14  
August ..... 20 1/2-14  
September ..... 20 1/2-14  
October ..... 20 1/2-14  
November ..... 20 1/2-14  
December ..... 20 1/2-14  
January/February ..... 20 1/2-14  
—United Press.

### CHICAGO MARKET

Chicago, Apr. 13.

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Number 1 rubber, in peace, per lb. May ..... 20 1/2-14  
June ..... 20 1/2-14  
July ..... 20 1/2-14  
August ..... 20 1/2-14  
September ..... 20 1/2-14  
October ..... 20 1/2-14  
November ..... 20 1/2-14  
December ..... 20 1/2-14  
January/February ..... 20 1/2-14  
—United Press.

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—United Press.

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November ..... 20 1/2-14  
December ..... 20 1/2-14  
January/February ..... 20 1/2-14  
—United Press.

## Wheat Pact Signed

Washington, Apr. 13.  
Representatives of 17 countries signed a new International Wheat Agreement at a ceremony at the State Department today.

Other nations have until April 27 to sign.

Afterwards, the pact will be ready for ratification or rejection by legislative bodies of the various governments.

The agreement would extend present pact for three years with a maximum price of \$2.05 a bushel.

The accord would guarantee quotas totalling 595,542,052 bushels annually to the 42 member countries.

Only Britain among the major import and export nations has declined to sign. She is holding out for a \$2 maximum.

Before the signing ceremony, Italy's P. Rogers offered a resolution approving the pact which the Wheat Council adopted.

Signers were Belgium, Canada, Ceylon, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, France, West Germany, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Japan, Liberia, The Netherlands, Switzerland, United States and the Philippines.—Associated Press.

### CANADA'S REFUSAL

Ottawa, Apr. 13.  
Trade Minister C. D. Howe told the House of Commons today Canada will not drop her wheat price to \$2 a bushel, the maximum requested by Britain as the basis for a new International Wheat Agreement.

Mr. Howe said the British are "shrewd hard bargainers" but "it should be clear now that after 15 weeks' negotiation, an International Wheat Agreement is possible on the basis of prices recommended by the International Wheat Council and on no other basis."

The Council proposed \$2.05 a bushel maximum. The current ceiling is \$1.80.—Associated Press.

Wall Street speculators were out of the market. Apparently the speculative element found things more interesting in securities, grains, sugar and some other commodity markets. But one private market advisory service recommended that cotton prices "be short, but not buy July—and stay long."

Prices closed today as follows:  
Spot ..... 33.70  
July (1954) ..... 33.81 bid  
—United Press.

### Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:  
U.S. dollar (per \$1) ..... 5.50  
Sterling (per £1) ..... 15.13  
Indonesian guilders (per 100) ..... 15.25  
Siam ticals (per 100) ..... 34.50  
Singapore (Straits) ..... 15.25  
FIC piastres (per 100) ..... 12.25

## Report On New 'Mariner' Class Vessels In U.S.

First reports reaching the U.S. Maritime Administration on the voyage performances of the new "Mariner" class cargo ships indicate that they are not only the fastest vessels of their type afloat, but are also economical to operate.

The masters and engineer officers of each of the first four Mariner ships to enter service had been asked to submit operating reports at the end of each voyage giving details of speed and fuel consumption, and it is these reports the administration has been studying.

One of the most satisfactory features is that the ships can maintain a speed of 20 knots on little less than a barrel of fuel oil a mile. In addition, the modern cargo-handling facilities are reducing the time spent in ports.

Many suggestions for improving the vessels have been received by the administration from shipowners now operating the vessels, but it is stated that these changes are only minor ones, and could easily be made by the companies to suit their own requirements.

Nevertheless, many of the suggestions have been accepted by the administration, and will be incorporated in vessels now under construction.

The vessels in service are being operated by shipping companies for the Military Sea Transport Service and carry cargoes largely consisting of vehicles. Maritime Administration officials believe that when the vessels are placed in regular commercial service they will be even more successful.

### CONSUMPTION RATE

The Old Colony Mariner, which is being operated by the United States Lines, is reported to have made a voyage of 3,000 miles at an average speed of 19.91 knots, and another passage of 3,054 miles was reported to have been completed at an average speed of 20.59 knots with a fuel consumption of 99.5 barrels of fuel oil per 100 miles.

The Old Dominion Mariner, operated by the American President Lines, is reported to have made a trip from New York to the Panama Canal Zone at an average speed of 20.59 knots, with a fuel consumption of 99 barrels per 100 miles. A better passage made by the Old Dominion Mariner was from Balboa to a Californian port, a distance of 3,250 miles at an average speed of 22.01 knots with a fuel consumption of 1.08 barrels per mile.

Comparing the performances between one of the old 17-knot C-3 type cargo vessels and the new Mariner vessels, Maritime Administration officials said that the older vessel could average 400 miles daily with a fuel consumption of 325 barrels, as compared with an average of 600 miles a day with a fuel consumption of 440 barrels by the Mariner ships. For the addition of 123 barrels of fuel, therefore, the Mariner vessels could accomplish an additional 100 miles a day.

Latest Mariner-type ship to enter service is the Garden Mariner, one of five vessels ordered from the Camden, New Jersey, yard of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation. Altogether 35 ships were ordered by the Federal Maritime Administration from seven shipyards on all three coasts of the United States. The ships, each designated with a state nickname, are 520 ft. long, and have a deadweight of 12,000 tons.

## MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



PASSENGERS/FREIGHT SERVICE			
Outwards	Leaves	Hongkong	For
"FELIX ROUSSEL"	15 Apr.	15 Apr.	Manila
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	17 Apr.	10-12 May	Yokohama
Homewards	Leaves	Hongkong	For
"FELIX ROUSSEL"	19 Apr.	20 May	Manila
"LA MARSEILLAISE"	22 May	15 June	Yokohama
via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa ports, via Djibouti to Madagascar.			

FREIGHT SERVICE			
Outwards	Leaves	Hongkong	For
"MONKAT"	15 Apr.	4-5 June	Japan
Homewards	Leaves	Hongkong	For
"MONKAT"	17 Apr.	10 May	Japan
"FEI-HO"	19 Apr.	20 May	Japan
"MONKAT"	22 May	1 July	Japan
† Saigon, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Tangiers, Casablanca, Le Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam & Dunkirk			

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m.v. "LENA MAERSK"	Apr. 17		
m.v. "PETER MAERSK"	Apr. 20		
m.v. "JEFFERSEN MAERSK"	May 17		

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27, Connaught Road, C. Tel. 20461

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EVERETT ORIENT LINE  
Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger  
service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-  
China, Siam, Malaya, Rangoon, Calcutta and  
Chittagong.

"BRADEVERETT"			
Arrives	Apr. 22	from Manila.	
Sails	Apr. 23	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.	

"REBEVERETT"			
Arrives	Apr. 25	from Singapore.	
Sails	Apr. 25	for Yokohama.	

(Accepting cargo for transshipment)  
Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa

EVERETT STAR LINE  
Fast regular freight—refrigerator—passenger  
service to Korea, Japan, Philippines, Indo-  
China, Siam, Malaya, Colombo, Bombay,  
Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.

"STAR BETELGEUSE"			
Arrives	Apr. 27	from Singapore.	
Sails	Apr. 27	for Kobe & Yokohama.	

"STAR ARCTURUS"			
Arrives	May 1	from Japan.	
Sails	May 2	for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khartoum, Basrah & Bahrain.	

(Accepting cargo for transshipment)  
Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A  
Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.  
Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

## BUSINESS REGULATION ORDINANCE 1952

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"I know I got a bad report card, but forbidding me to use the phone won't help! How am I ever going to do my homework?"

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